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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CITY REGISTRAR,

COMPRISING

RETURN OF DEATHS,

WITH A CLASSIFICATION OF THE DISEASE, AGE, SEX,
STATUS AND NATIVITY OF EACH CASE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

DECEMBER 31st, 1867.

CHARLESTON.

JOSEPH WALKER, AGT., STATIONER AND PRINTER,
No. 3 BROAD STREET.

1868.

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Annual Report of the City Registrar.

—o—

OFFICE OF CITY REGISTRAR, }
CHARLESTON, S. C., March 30th, 1868. }

To the Hon. the Mayor and Aldermen of Charleston, S. C.:

GENTLEMEN: The subjoined "Reports," comprising Mortuary and Meteorological Tables for the year ending 31st of December, 1867, are herewith respectfully submitted for your consideration and approval.

These statistics embrace a classification of the Causes of Death, Age, Sex, Status and Nativity, of each case; together with Abstracts of the Barometer, Thermometer, Dew Point, Winds and Weather, at Charleston, for the same period, and also, the accompanying "Health Department Tables."

The statistics of the operations of the Health Department, herewith presented for your consideration, will be found highly interesting, as exhibits of the work done during the past year. These comprise Tables, showing the number of cases treated, and Deaths in each Health District and Hospital, during each month and the year, with a classification of Age, Sex and Status, the number and kind of surgical operations, and the diseases treated in the Health Department, during each month and the year, with the number of deaths from each disease; and the Reports of the Health District Physicians upon the Sanitary condition of the Districts of the City, of which they have had charge during the same period.

The Health Department has now been in operation during two years, and the United States Government has continued to furnish all the Medical and Hospital Supplies used for the treatment of the poor of the City, of all classes, both in Hospital and at the Dispensaries, together with Rations for the Hospitals, Fuel, Transportation, &c., in accordance with the agreement

between the Surgeon in Chief of the Bureau, R. F. and A. L., and the City Council, in December, 1865.

The advantages to the City of this arrangement, have been obviously great, as the City has been saved a large outlay for the articles so supplied.

The following is a summary of the Cases treated and Deaths:

Total number of Cases treated in the Department during the year 1867, all classes11,116

Of this number (4,803) four thousand eight hundred and three were Whites; and (6,313) six thousand three hundred and thirteen were Blacks and Colored, as follows :

In the City Hospital, Mazyek St.,	Whites, 180,	Blacks & Col'd, 680	
“ “ Hampstead,	“ 309,	“ “ 8	
“ Small Pox Hospital,	“ 0,	“ “ 3	
“ Six Health Districts,	“ 4,314,	“ “ 5,622	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Totals,	4.803	6,313	
Grand Total,		11,116	
		<hr/>	

Total number of Deaths in the Department during the year 1867, all classes371

Of this number, (89) eighty-nine were Whites, and (282) two hundred and eighty-two were Blacks and Colored, as follows :

In the City Hospital, Mazyek St.,	Whites, 12,	Blacks & Col'd, 120	
“ “ Hampstead,	“ 16,	“ “ 1	
“ Six Health Districts,	“ 61,	“ “ 161	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Totals,	89	282	
Grand Total,		371	
		<hr/>	

The Total number of Prescriptions prepared and administered in the Department, during the year, was about (56,400) fifty-six thousand four hundred.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE S. PELZER, M.D.,
City Registrar.

Classified Causes of Death.

WHITES.

DISEASES.

CLASS No. 1.

Zymotic Diseases.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Chill, Congestive.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
Cholera Infantum.....	7	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	15
Cholera Morbus.....	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Diarrhœa.....	2	1	1	...	2	3	5	2	1	2	1	...	20
Diphtheria.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	2	8
Dysentery.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	2	10
Erysipelas.....	2	...	...	...	...	2
Fever.....	1	2	...	1	...	...	4
Fever, Bilious.....	2	...	...	...	...	2
Fever, Bilious Remittent.....	2	3	...	...	...	5
Fever, Congestive.....	3	2	5	7	4	1	...	22
Fever, Enteric.....	1	...	...	...	...	1
Fever, Icteric.....	1	...	1
Fever, Infantile Remittent.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fever, Intermittent.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	6
Fever, Pernicious.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fever, Remittent.....	2	2	...	...	...	4
Fever, Typhoid.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	...	11
Hooping Cough.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

CLASS No. 2.

Diseases of a General or uncertain Seat,

Abcess of Brain.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Abcess, Pulmonary.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Anasarca.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Atrophy.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	4
Cachexia, Malarial.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cancer.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4
Complication.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Debility.....	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	8
Dropsy.....	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	8
Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Marasmus.....	1	...	...	3	2	...	1	3	...	3	...	1	14
Scrofula.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

CLASS No. 3.

Diseases of the Nervous System.

Apoplexy.....	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	4	...	1	1	1	12
Brain, Diseases of.....	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	3	...	10
Brain, Ramollissement of.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3
Cerebritis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Convulsions.....	...	1	...	...	2	3	6	2	3	1	2	2	22
Epilepsy.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4
Hydrocephalus.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Insanity.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Mania a Potu.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2

W H I T E S .

D I S E A S E S .

CLASS No. 3—Continued.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTALS.
Meningitis.....	1	...	...	1
Paralysis.....	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	4
Spine, Disease of.....	1	...	1
Spine, Fracture of.....	1	1
Tetanus.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Trismus Nascentium.....	2	...	3	1	...	2	2	4	...	2	...	...	16

CLASS No. 4.

Diseases of the Respiratory System.

Asthma.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Catarrh.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Catarrh, Senile.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Consumption.....	7	5	2	3	5	2	1	4	4	4	2	5	44
Croup.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Cynanche Maligna.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Epistaxis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Hemorrhage Pulmonary.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hydrothorax.....	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	5
Lungs, Congestion of.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Lungs, Disease of.....	1	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9
Pleuro-Pneumonia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pneumonia.....	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	13
Pneumonia, Typhoid.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Sore Throat.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

CLASS No. 5.

Diseases of the Circulatory System.

Cyanosis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Heart, Disease of.....	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	8
Heart, Hypertrophy of.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Leucocythæmia.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pericarditis.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3

CLASS No. 6.

Diseases of the Digestive System.

Colic.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colon, Scirrhus of.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteritis.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	6
Gastritis.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4
Gastro-Enteritis.....	...	2	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	7
Hepatitis.....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Hepatitis, Chronic.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2

WHITES.

DISEASES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTALS.
CLASS No. 6—Continued.													
Indigestion.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jaundice.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Liver, Congestion of.....	1	...	...	...	1
Liver, Disease of.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Liver and Oesophagus Cirrhosis.....	1	...	...	...	...	1
Stomach, Cancer of.....	1	...	...	...	...	1
Stomach, Disease of.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stomach and Intestines, Aphthous Ul- ceration of.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stomatitis.....	1	...	...	...	1
Tabes-Mesenterica.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Teething.....	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	10
Worms.....	2	...	...	...	...	2
CLASS No. 7.													
<i>Diseases of the Urinary System.</i>													
Albuminuria.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bladder, Rupture of.....	1	...	...	...	1
Kidney, Disease of.....	1	...	...	1
Kidney, Bright's disease of.....	2	...	...	1	...	...	3
CLASS No. 8.													
<i>Diseases of the Generative System.</i>													
Birth, Premature.....	1	...	1	...	...	2
Cancer Uteri.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Childbed.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Hemorrhage, Puerperal.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hemorrhage, Uterine.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Metritis.....	1	...	...	...	...	1
Orchitis.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Peritonitis, Puerperal.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Phlebitis, Uterine.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Urethra, Stricture of.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Uterus, Ulcer of.....	1	...	...	...	...	1
CLASS No. 10.													
<i>Diseases of the Locomotive System.</i>													
Femur, Fracture of.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
CLASS No. 11.													
<i>External Causes.</i>													
Accident.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

WHITES.

DISEASES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
CLASS No. 11--Continued.													
<i>Coup de Solcil</i> .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drowning.....	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Injuries from explosion of shell.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Intemperance.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Suicide.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Suicide by poison.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wound, Gun-shot.....	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
CLASS No. 12.													
Old Age.....	3	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	2	...	12
CLASS No. 13.													
Unknown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
CLASS No. 14.													
Arrest of Development.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Want of Vitality.....	1	...	...	2	1	1	3	...	4	2	1	1	16
TOTALS.....	34	26	23	30	48	36	45	68	47	46	29	30	462

BLACKS AND COLORED.

DISEASES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
CLASS No. 1.													
<i>Zymotic Diseases.</i>													
Chill, Congestive.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3
Cholera Infantum.....	...	...	...	1	6	10	8	12	2	...	3	...	42
Cholera Morbus.....	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Diarrhœa.....	1	...	1	...	3	4	6	3	3	...	2	2	25
Diphtheria.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Dysentery.....	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	1	1	5	...	1	15
Erysipelas.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Fever, Bilious.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Fever, Bilious Remittent.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	9
Fever, Congestive.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	3	...	1	12
Fever, Enteric.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fever, Infantile Remittent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Fever, Intermittent.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	8
Fever, Pernicious.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Fever, Remittent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	3	...	...	...	11
Fever, Typhoid.....	1	2	2	1	1	4	7	6	7	4	3	2	40
Fever, Typhus.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Hooping Cough.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Pyæmia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Syphilis.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
CLASS No. 2.													
<i>Diseases of a General or Uncertain Seat.</i>													
Atrophy.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	4
Cancer.....	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	5
Debility.....	2	3	2	4	1	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	18
Dropsy.....	6	6	5	5	5	1	5	2	2	4	3	1	45
Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	11
Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	1	2	...	9
Gangrene.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	5
Hemorrhage.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Marasmus.....	2	1	1	...	3	...	5	4	5	1	8	1	31
Melanaemia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Scrofula.....	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	7
Scurvy.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3
Tumor.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
CLASS No. 3.													
<i>Diseases of the Nervous System.</i>													
Apoplexy.....	...	1	2	3	2	1	2	...	1	1	1	1	15
Brain, Disease of.....	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	14
Cerebritis.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions.....	3	2	1	2	...	6	2	4	4	1	1	1	27
Epilepsy.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	6
Hydrocephalus.....	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	5

BLACKS AND COLORED.

DISEASES.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
CLASS No. 3—Continued.														
Insanity.....		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis.....		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nervous Prostration.....		...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Paralysis.....		1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	2	10
Tetanus .....		...	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	8
Trismus Nascentium.....		4	8	4	8	5	6	5	7	6	5	11	4	73
CLASS No. 4.														
<i>Diseases of the Respiratory System.</i>														
Asthma.....		3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bronchitis.....		1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	11
Consumption.....		3	2	6	11	14	8	5	12	6	10	5	3	85
Croup.....		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
Hydrothorax.....		...	1	1	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	11
Laryngitis.....		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lungs, Congestion of.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	3
Lungs, Disease of.....		2	...	3	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Pneumonia.....		12	7	8	8	2	2	...	...	1	2	2	3	47
Pneumonia, Typhoid.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
CLASS No. 5.														
<i>Diseases of the Circulatory System.</i>														
Anæmia.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Carditis, Rheumatic.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Cyanosis.....		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Empyema.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Heart, Disease of.....		1	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Heart, Dropsy of.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Heart, Hypertrophy of.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Heart, Valvular, Disease of.....		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3
Hemorrhage, Umbilical.....		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
CLASS No. 6.														
<i>Diseases of the Digestive System.</i>														
Abscess, Retro Pharyngeal.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Ascites.....		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Bowels, Inflammation of.....		...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	2	...	...	...	9
Colic.....		1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Enteritis.....		...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	6
Gastritis.....		2	...	1	1	4
Gastro Enteritis.....		1	1	2
Hæmatemesis.....		1	1	1	3
Hepatitis.....		1	...	1
Indigestion.....		1	1

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BLACKS AND COLORED.

DISEASES.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
CLASS No. 12.														
Old Age.....		7	3	5	1	3	2	2	3	2	9	5	3	45
CLASS No. 13.														
Unknown . . . . .		...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	5
CLASS No. 14.														
Inanition and Want of Vitality.....		2	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	...	4	1	2	22
Imperfect Development.....		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Overlaid.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Want of Maternal Nourishment.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTALS.....		71	53	62	65	77	82	84	103	79	79	70	54	879

RECAPITULATION.

—o—

Total number of Deaths during the Year.

CLASSES.

Male Whites.....	257
Female Whites.....	205
<hr/>	
Total Whites.....	462
Male Blacks and Colored.....	423
Female Blacks and Colored.....	456
<hr/>	
Total Blacks and Colored.....	879
<hr/>	
Grand total.....	<u>1,341</u>

NATIVITIES.

Natives of Charleston.....	913
Natives of South Carolina.....	249
Natives of the United States.....	60
Foreigners.....	119
<hr/>	
Total.....	<u>1,341</u>

Proportional Mortality to population.....1 in 26,099
The entire population being estimated at35,000

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE S. PELZER, M. D.,

City Registrar.

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT of the Barometer, Thermometer, Due Point, Winds and Weather, at Charleston, S. C., for the Year ending December 31st, 1867.
By GEORGE S. PELZER, M. D., City Registrar.

Months.	Barometer.			Thermometer Attached.			HOTTEST DAY.	COLDEST DAY.	Thermometer Detached.									Register		Dew Point	Course of Winds at Sunrise.								PREVAILING.	Course of Winds at 4 P. M.								PREVAILING.	Weather			Quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Weather.
									Mean Temp'ure.			Max'm.			Min'm.			Thermom'r.																									
1867.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean, 7 A. M.	Mean, 2 P. M.	Mean, 9 P. M.			7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean Night.	Mean Day.	Mean.	North.	Northeast.	Northwest.	South.	Southeast.	Southwest.	East.	West.		North.	Northeast.	Northwest.	South.	Southeast.	Southwest.	East.	West.		Fair.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Inches.	
January.....	30.468	29.620	.848	42.61	48.90	47.29	14th	18th	42.48	49.19	47.29	63	67	64	25	34	35	40.16	50.13	39.13	10	16	17	8	0	0	12	0	N. W.	11	22	15	0	3	8	22	0	N. E. & E.	20	6	5	3.89	Fair.
February.....	30.794	29.630	1.164	54.25	61.21	58.50	24th	10th	53.64	62.14	58.50	66	76	71	29	37	37	51.10	62.82	50.20	2	17	7	6	4	15	4	4	N. E.	2	18	5	9	6	26	5	2	S. W.	13	8	7	2.60	Fair.
March.....	30.360	29.850	.510	54.12	59.48	57.29	13th	16th	53.83	59.93	57.25	68	79	74	37	40	42	51.03	60.77	49.95	0	26	6	10	2	11	8	0	N. E.	0	29	6	2	7	24	5	0	N. E.	15	7	9	6.59	Fair.
April.....	30.436	29.824	.612	62.33	69.73	65.93	24th	13th	62.03	70.10	65.43	71	79	76	50	60	54	59.46	70.26	57.19	4	6	19	16	10	2	4	0	N. W.	4	7	9	11	12	20	8	0	S. W.	19	5	6	2.08	Fair.
May.....	30.370	29.464	.906	69.22	76.09	71.96	27th	9th	69.00	76.70	71.67	80	85	80	53	62	60	65.83	76.70	62.59	3	14	11	6	8	12	2	6	N. E.	2	11	15	11	10	23	7	0	S. W.	22	4	5	4.16	Fair.
June.....	30.362	29.810	.552	75.36	80.13	77.40	29th	11th	75.16	80.53	77.23	82	89	85	65	71	70	73.50	80.53	70.96	0	18	4	4	4	4	18	12	N. E. & E.	0	14	5	2	8	31	19	0	S. W.	14	5	11	13.22	Fair.
July.....	30.364	30.054	.310	79.32	84.70	80.87	7th	16th	79.06	84.96	80.80	83	90	85	73	78	73	77.12	85.09	72.83	0	16	0	16	2	6	6	16	N. E. S. & W.	0	15	0	16	4	36	6	0	S. W.	20	5	6	4.93	Fair.
August.....	30.350	29.986	.364	77.87	82.12	80.60	29th	4th	77.64	82.16	79.83	80	87	84	74	76	73	75.74	82.41	71.21	0	8	11	8	0	12	14	10	E.	0	3	4	0	8	41	17	6	S. W.	16	8	7	9.89	Fair.
September.....	30.446	29.888	.558	74.40	80.00	77.46	9th	1st	74.40	80.16	77.23	80	85	81	68	74	72	72.33	80.33	69.56	2	14	0	10	0	0	32	2	E.	2	11	3	5	5	9	34	2	E.	17	7	6	4.58	Fair.
October.....	30.450	29.870	.580	63.00	71.12	66.67	3d	24th	62.67	71.38	66.45	76	84	78	49	60	54	60.48	71.41	56.92	3	39	14	0	0	9	2	0	N. E.	0	39	20	0	0	12	2	0	N. E.	25	4	2	5.62	Fair.
November.....	30.548	29.934	.614	56.70	64.96	59.86	11th	13th	56.66	65.06	59.93	71	75	69	42	50	42	54.40	65.06	51.94	4	22	11	0	4	15	6	0	N. E.	6	28	10	0	4	17	9	0	N. E.	20	8	2	1.30	Fair.
December.....	30.472	29.628	.844	50.06	57.96	53.45	26th	14th	50.16	58.35	53.29	63	74	65	32	43	38	47.67	58.54	45.35	14	14	12	2	2	20	2	0	S. W.	17	15	18	0	2	34	3	0	S. W.	20	7	4	2.20	Fair.

GEORGE S. PELZER, M.D., *City Registrar.*



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

For the Year ending on the 31st day of December, 1867.

Showing the number of Cases Treated, and Deaths, in each Health District, Hospital, and the Health Department, during each Month, with Status as to color, Sex, of each Case, and the total number of Cases treated, and Deaths, in each Health District, Hospital, and the Health Department, during the Year, etc., etc.

TABLE I—Showing the Number of Cases Treated, and Deaths, during each Month, and the Total Number during the Year.
CASES TREATED—WHITES.

1867	ADULT MALES.										ADULT FEMALES.								
	Health District No. 1.	Health District No. 2.	Health District No. 3.	Health District No. 4.	Health District No. 5.	Health District No. 6.	City Hospital, Mazzyck-street.	City Hospital, Hampstead.	Total Adult Males Treated.	Health District No. 1.	Health District No. 2.	Health District No. 3.	Health District No. 4.	Health District No. 5.	Health District No. 6.	City Hospital Mazzyck-street.	City Hospital Hampstead.	Total Adult Females Treated.	
MONTHS.	23	7	17	4	18	13	42	.....	124	20	12	27	9	35	29	13	.....	145
January.....	20	5	10	4	22	14	25	.....	100	13	13	12	8	47	33	17	.....	143
February.....	10	7	11	4	15	5	19	.....	71	18	12	12	17	42	18	8	.....	127
March.....	10	5	6	3	24	13	13	.....	74	19	9	22	6	39	34	8	.....	137
April.....	17	2	3	5	24	9	17	.....	77	54	7	12	29	48	32	9	.....	191
May.....	19	2	10	10	14	22	.....	31	108	20	17	22	31	30	40	.....	23	183
June.....	35	7	20	12	26	37	.....	34	171	19	10	31	22	60	65	.....	15	222
July.....	31	4	17	19	38	51	3	43	206	15	10	33	37	64	85	.....	8	252
August.....	27	6	21	15	49	52	2	29	201	15	13	34	26	61	57	.....	12	218
September.....	17	6	14	13	44	23	1	33	151	11	9	22	19	45	54	.....	14	174
October.....	17	10	5	7	15	20	1	12	87	17	12	13	13	47	43	1	13	159	
November.....	16	9	3	6	13	7	.....	10	64	18	10	18	23	45	17	.....	11	142
December.....																			
Totals.....	242	70	137	102	302	266	123	192	239	134	258	240	563	507	56	96	2093
In the year.....									1434										

CASES TREATED--WHITES.

MONTHS.	MALE CHILDREN.										FEMALE CHILDREN.					
	Health District	No. 1.	No. 2.	Health District	No. 3.	Health District	No. 4.	Health District	No. 5.	Health District	No. 6.	Health District	No. 3.	Health District	No. 4.	Health District
	Health District	No. 1.	No. 2.	Health District	No. 3.	Health District	No. 4.	Health District	No. 5.	Health District	No. 6.	Health District	No. 3.	Health District	No. 4.	Health District
1867	Health District	No. 1.	No. 2.	Health District	No. 3.	Health District	No. 4.	Health District	No. 5.	Health District	No. 6.	Health District	No. 3.	Health District	No. 4.	Health District
January.....	5	8	11	4	9	11	2	11	13	8	5	11	6	11	2	11
February.....	6	3	14	11	5	7	0	7	20	13	5	11	11	7	1	2
March.....	5	3	9	7	10	3	3	3	10	10	10	10	5	4	4	1
April.....	4	4	10	14	9	1	1	13	14	8	8	1	13	1	1	1
May.....	7	5	11	8	17	14	14	8	19	9	9	1	20	12	12	1
June.....	3	5	14	17	9	1	6	9	14	13	13	1	16	8	8	1
July.....	6	1	17	21	8	1	3	12	20	27	27	1	11	10	10	1
August.....	9	5	13	46	22	7	7	6	17	15	15	1	19	9	9	1
September.....	13	5	11	30	15	6	6	8	22	10	10	1	18	9	9	1
October.....	3	3	10	16	13	2	2	3	13	7	7	1	6	7	7	1
November.....	2	4	6	10	13	4	4	6	15	11	11	1	3	3	3	1
December.....	5	1	3	6	7	3	3	5	9	4	4	1	5	1	1	1
Totals.....	68	47	129	190	137	51	51	96	186	122	122	1	133	67	67	1
In the year.....	631	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

TABLE I.—(Continued.)
CASES TREATED—BLACKS AND COLORED.

[illegible]

CASES TREATED—BLACKS AND COLORED.

1867.	MALE CHILDREN.										FEMALE CHILDREN.									
	Health District No. 1.	Health District No. 2.	Health District No. 3.	Health District No. 4.	Health District No. 5.	Health District No. 6.	City Hospital, Mazyeck-street.	Small Pox Hospital	City Hosp. Hamp'd	Total Male Children Treated.	Health District No. 1.	Health District No. 2.	Health District No. 3.	Health District No. 4.	Health District No. 5.	Health District No. 6.	City Hospital Mazyeck-street.	Small Pox Hospital	City Hosp. Hamp'd	Total Female Children Treated.
January.....	13	1	5	24	4	6	.....	.....	.....	53	5	.....	3	5	5	8	.....	.....	.....	26
February.....	9	2	4	12	2	3	.....	.....	.....	32	10	.....	8	4	4	6	.....	.....	.....	32
March.....	5	1	15	23	6	3	.....	1	.....	54	3	.....	1	12	4	7	.....	.....	.....	27
April.....	9	1	13	10	2	3	.....	.....	.....	38	6	.....	8	3	9	14	.....	.....	.....	44
May.....	10	1	20	32	8	14	1	.....	.....	86	13	6	19	28	20	19	1	.....	.....	106
June.....	6	1	16	55	8	3	1	.....	.....	90	6	3	14	27	19	6	1	.....	.....	76
July.....	8	6	19	33	19	15	4	.....	.....	104	5	4	13	33	21	22	2	.....	.....	100
August.....	5	9	24	42	38	32	14	.....	.....	164	4	6	22	36	37	32	4	.....	.....	141
September.....	17	2	14	47	10	23	4	.....	.....	117	9	3	22	31	24	29	3	.....	.....	121
October.....	9	5	24	29	4	13	3	.....	.....	87	11	5	14	20	9	18	2	.....	.....	79
November.....	6	2	8	23	6	9	3	.....	.....	57	5	1	9	15	7	8	4	.....	.....	49
December.....	5	3	8	24	4	3	2	.....	.....	49	3	5	7	11	.....	5	2	.....	.....	33
Totals.....	102	34	170	354	111	127	32	1	.....	931	80	37	140	225	159	174	19	.....	.....	834
In the Year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MONTHS.

TABLE I.—(Continued.)
DEATHS—WHITES.

1867.	ADULT MALES.										ADULT FEMALES.									
	Health District No. 1.	Health District No. 2.	Health District No. 3.	Health District No. 4.	Health District No. 5.	Health District No. 6.	City Hospital, Mazzyck-street.	City Hospital, Hampstead.	Total Adult Males Died.	Health District No. 1.	Health District No. 2.	Health District No. 3.	Health District No. 4.	Health District No. 5.	Health District No. 6.	City Hospital, Mazzyck-street.	City Hospital, Hampstead.	Total Adult Females Died.		
January.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
February.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
March.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	12
April.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
May.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3
September.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
October.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	3	.....	2	2	5	3	8	9	32	.....	4	.....	.....	6	4	4	6	.....	
In the year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24

DEATHS--WHITES.

1867.	MALE CHILDREN.										FEMALE CHILDREN.							
	Health District No. 1.	Health District No. 2.	Health District No. 3.	Health District No. 4.	Health District No. 5.	Health District No. 6.	City Hospital, Mazyeck-street.	City Hospital, Hampstead.	Total Male Children Died.	Health District No. 1.	Health District No. 2.	Health District No. 3.	Health District No. 4.	Health District No. 5.	Health District No. 6.	City Hospital, Mazyeck-street.	City Hospital, Hampstead.	Total Female Children Died.
January.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
February.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March.....
April.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
June.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
July.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	2	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	4
October.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
December.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Total.....	1	1	4	3	3	8	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	3	3	.....	1	.....
In the year.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13

TABLE I.—(Continued.)

DEATHS-BLACKS AND COLORED.

1867.	ADULT MALES.										ADULT FEMALES.										
	Health District No. 1.	Health District No. 2.	Health District No. 3.	Health District No. 4.	Health District No. 5.	Health District No. 6.	City Hospital, Mazyeck-street.	Small Pox Hospital	City Hosp. Hamp'd	Total Adult Males	Health District No. 1.	Health District No. 2.	Health District No. 3.	Health District No. 4.	Health District No. 5.	Health District No. 6.	City Hospital, Mazyeck-street.	Small Pox Hospital	City Hosp. Hamp'd	Total Adult Females Died.	
January.....	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
February.....	5	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
March.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
April.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
May.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
June.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
July.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
August.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
September.....	5	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
October.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
November.....	3	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
December.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Total.....	1	1	.....	7	5	.....	64	.....	1	.....	4	2	3	12	6	11	51	.....	.....	.....	89
In the year.....	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DEATHS--BLACKS AND COLORED.

[illegible]

TABLE I.—(Continued.)—Showing the Total Number of Cases Treated, and Deaths, in each Health District, Hospital, and the Health Department, during each Month, and the Year.

CASES TREATED.

1867.	WHITES.										BLACKS AND COLORED.						
	Health District No. 1.	Health District No. 2.	Health District No. 3.	Health District No. 4.	Health District No. 5.	Health District No. 6.	City Hospital, Mazzyk street.	City Hospital.	Small Pox Hospital	City Hosp. Hamp'd	Total Blacks and Col'd Treated.	Total of all Classes Treated.					
MONTHS.	Health District No. 1.	Health District No. 2.	Health District No. 3.	Health District No. 4.	Health District No. 5.	Health District No. 6.	City Hospital, Mazzyk street.	City Hospital.	Small Pox Hospital	City Hosp. Hamp'd	Total Blacks and Col'd Treated.	Total of all Classes Treated.					
	59	28	61	17	75	54	55	79	17	46	65	27	51	53	..	..	687
	46	23	47	13	94	63	42	45	13	39	51	34	45	31	..	..	586
	40	22	37	28	77	35	27	42	24	61	75	32	32	48	2	..	582
	41	23	51	11	86	69	21	69	24	85	51	53	63	32	..	..	679
	92	18	46	60	108	58	27	70	29	93	175	77	99	39	..	..	991
	51	27	62	55	67	92	.....	62	20	97	177	79	55	57	..	..	957
	72	19	79	47	114	156	.....	88	40	120	204	110	133	54	..	..	1282
	61	21	82	72	141	197	3	71	44	169	231	166	204	133	..	..	1648
	63	27	84	56	147	149	2	112	39	118	212	119	208	77	8	..	1467
	34	21	52	41	115	100	1	71	35	98	143	55	115	60	..	..	992
	42	29	27	27	90	84	2	52	17	45	106	33	64	48	..	..	691
	44	21	29	33	74	34	.....	39	29	43	69	23	41	48	1	..	554
Total.... In year.	645	279	657	460	1188	1085	180	800	331	1014	1559	808	1110	680	3	8	6313
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4803	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11116

TABLE I.—(Continued.)—Showing the Estimated Number of Prescriptions Furnished in each Health District, Hospital, and the Health Department, during the Year.

HEALTH DISTRICT OR HOSPITAL.	NUMBER OF CASES TREATED.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRESCRIPTIONS PER CASE.	TOTAL ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRESCRIPTIONS FURNISHED.	REMARKS.
Health District No. 1.	1,445	4.5	6,502	The physicians in charge of Health Dists., Nos. 1 and 5, having made no estimate of the number of Prescriptions furnished by them, these two Districts have been estimated for, on the bases of the estimate made for them last year.
Health District No. 2.	610	5.00	3,050	
Health District No. 3.	1,671	7.00	11,697	
Health District No. 4.	2,019	5.00	10,095	
Health District No. 5.	1,996	4.5	8,982	
Health District No. 6.	2,195	4.00	8,780	
City Hosp., Hamp'd.	317	4.00	1,268	
City Hosp., Mazyck st	860	7.00	6,020	
Small Pox Hospital....	3	2.00	6	
Average.....	—	5.07	—	
Aggregate.....	11,116	—	56,400	

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE S. PELZER, M. D., *City Registrar.*

TABLE II.—Showing the Number and Kind of Surgical Operations performed in each Health District, Hospital, and the whole Department, in each Month, and the Year, with Status of each Patient, as to Color, Age, Sex, etc., with Result in each Case, etc.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.—WHITES.

WHERE PERFORMED	MONTHS	AGE, SEX, &c. OF PATIENT.	OPERATION.	RESULT AND REMARKS.
1867.				
Health Dist. No. 1.	No operations.
Health Dist. No. 2.	None but minor operations.
Health Dist. No. 3.	None but minor operations.
Health Dist. No. 4.	None but minor operations.
Health Dist. No. 5.	None but minor operations.
Health Dist. No. 6.	No operations.
City Hosp. Hamp'd June....	Male, 30 years of age....	For Fistula in ano.....	{
City Hosp. Hamp'd Aug....	Female, 23 years of age...	Removal of Tumor.....	
City Hosp. Hamp'd Aug....	Male, 45 years of age....	For Fracture of Radius.....	
City Hosp. Hamp'd Aug....	Male, 35 years of age....	For Fracture of Tibia and Fibula	{
City Hosp. Hamp'd Aug....	Male, 28 years of age....	For Fracture of Clavicle.....	
City Hosp. Hamp'd Sept....	Male, 30 years of age....	For Fracture of Radius and Ulna	
City Hosp. Hamp'd Oct....	Male, 11 years of age.....	For Fracture of Radius and Ulna	{
City Hosp. Hamp'd Nov....	Male, 47 years of age.....	For Paracentesis Abdominis.....	
City Hosp. Hamp'd Dec....	Female, 33 years of age....	Instrumental Delivery.....	
City Hosp. Hamp'd Dec....	Female, 90 years of age....	For Fracture of Neck of Femur...	{
City Hos. Maz'k st. Jan....	Male, 40 years of age....	For Fracture of Femur	
City Hos. Maz'k st. Jan....	Male, 23 years of age....	For Hydrocele.....	
City Hos. Maz'k st. May....	Male, 60 years of age....	{ For Luxation of Humerus with	{
City Hos. Maz'k st. Oct....	Female, 42 years of age...	Fracture.....	
.....	Craniotomy.....	
.....	Successful, child dead.
.....	Successful, 13; Unsuccessful, 1; Tot. 14.

TABLE II.—(Continued.)—BLACKS AND COLORED.

WHERE PERFORMED	MONTHS.	AGE, SEX, &C. OF PATIENT.	OPERATION.	RESULT AND REMARKS.
Health Dist. No. 1.	No operations.
Health Dist. No. 2.	.....	.....	.....
Health Dist. No. 3.	.....	.....	.....
Health Dist. No. 4.	.....	.....	.....
Health Dist. No. 5.	.....	.....	.....
Health Dist. No. 6.	.....	.....	.....
City Hosp. Hamp'd	October..	Male, 70 years of age.....	{ Amputation of Leg below the knee.....	No operations. { Successful, notwithstanding extreme age, and the existence of ossification of the arteries.
City Hosp. Hamp'd	Novem..	Male, 22 years of age.....	For Compound Fract' of Tibia	
City Hos. Maz'k st.	January	Male, 27 years of age.....	Lithotomy.....	Successful. Three Calculi extracted, varying in size from a large marble to a pea. Patient died with Con- gestive Chill 12 hours after opera- tion. Had previously suffered from Chills and Fever.
City Hos. Maz'k st.	January	Female, 33 years of age....	Occlusion of Vagina.....	Successful. Crucial incision made through Septum which had formed in front of Vagina, Septum quite tough, and about one-quarter of an inch in thickness. About one quart of dark sanguineous matter was discharged as soon as punctured. Parts kept dilated by Sponge Tents. Patient seen five months after, had menstruated regularly ever since operation and was in good health.
City Hos. Maz'k st.	January	Male, 23 years of age.....	Amputation at Shoulder joint..	Unsuccessful. In this case injury was received ten days previous to admis- sion, had been much neglected and was in a very weak state. Humerus and Scapula both fractured, and soft parts much lacerated. The patient died next day from prostration.

TABLE II.—(Continued.)—BLACKS AND COLORED.

WHERE PERFORMED	MONTHS.	AGE, SEX, & C. OF PATIENT.	OPERATION.	RESULT AND REMARKS.
City Hos. Maz'k st.	Febru'y.	Male, — years of age.....	Amputation of Leg.....	Unsuccessful. Flap operation.
City Hos. Maz'k st.	March..	Male, 36 years of age.....	{ Amputation of lower third of Leg.....	{ Successful.
City Hos. Maz'k st.	April....	Male, — years of age.....	{ For Compound Fracture of Inferior Maxillary.....	{ Successful.
City Hos. Maz'k st.	May.....	Male, 45 years of age.....	Resection of Elbow.....	Unsuccessful.
City Hos. Maz'k st.	May.....	Male, 26 years of age.....	Amputation of Great Toe.....	Successful.
City Hos. Maz'k st.	May.....	Male, 40 years of age.....	Amputation of Fore Arm.....	Successful. Flap operation.
City Hos. Maz'k st.	May.....	Male, — years of age.....	For Fracture of Femur.....	{ Successful.
City Hos. Maz'k st.	June.....	Male, 30 years of age.....	Removal of Tumor from Head.	{
City Hos. Maz'k st.	August..	Male, 21 years of age.....	{ Amputation of Thigh, middle third.....	{ Successful. Flap operation.
City Hos. Maz'k st.	August..	Female, 19 years of age....	{ Amputation of Arm, upper third.....	{
City Hos. Maz'k st.	Septem..	Male, 16 years of age.....	Amputation of first finger.....	{
City Hos. Maz'k st.	Novem..	Male, 30 years of age.....	{ For Compound Fracture of Humerus.....	{ Successful.
City Hos. Maz'k st.	Decem..	Male, 18 years of age.....	For Compound Fract. of Femur	{
City Hos. Maz'k st.	Decem..	Male, 29 years of age.....	Reduction of Dislocated Femur	{ Compound Comminuted Fracture, caused by the running over of a car on the South Carolina Railroad, with extensive laceration of soft parts. Much blood lost previous to admission to hospital. Patient died 12 hours after operation.
City Hos. Maz'k st.	Decem..	Male, 24 years of age.....	{ Amputation of Thigh, upper third.....	{ Successful.
City Hos. Maz'k st.	Decem..	Male, 23 years of age.....	Amputation of Great Toe.....	{
City Hos. Maz'k st.	Decem..	Female, 24 years of age....	Amputation of Second Finger	{ A number of minor operations were performed, of which no mention is here made.
.....	.....	.....	.....	{ Successful, 18; Unsuccessful, 3; Tot. 21.
.....	{
.....	{

TABLE III.—Diseases Treated in the Health Department in each Month, and the Year, with Classification of Age, Sex, and Status, for the Year ending 31st of December, 1867.

WHITES.																
TABULAR LIST OF DISEASES.		MONTHS.														
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.		
CLASS 1.																
Zymotic Diseases.																
Order 1. Miasmatic Diseases.																
Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Male Children.	Female Children.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Typhoid Fever.....	8	7	2	1	1	1	1	..	2	2	6	3	2	..	..	17
Remittent Fever.....	63	36	14	9	..	1	..	1	10	31	32	29	15	3	..	122
Quotidian Intermitent Fever. . .	183	158	47	44	2	9	10	6	8	76	122	102	53	32	10	432
Tertian Intermitent Fever.....	295	261	95	78	19	21	13	7	33	55	89	151	146	53	27	729
Quartan Intermitent Fever.....	3	4	2	2	3	..	1	..	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	11
Congestive Intermitent Fever.....	14	4	1	1	..	..	1	..	3	2	4	7	2	..	1	20
Acute Diarrhoea.....	41	55	62	73	4	5	7	12	30	32	37	26	13	10	17	231
Chronic Diarrhoea.....	6	5	1	6	7	3	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	2	18
Acute Dysentary.....	36	51	22	16	2	5	3	15	18	11	11	21	12	2	4	119
Chronic Dysentary.....	1	6	1	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	2	11
Erysipelas.....	3	32	2	7	3	2	3	7	2	6	5	4	..	7	3	44
Measles.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria.....	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Mumps.....	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	4
Epidemic Catarrh.....	10	32	23	13	10	10	4	8	7	4	1	5	12	6	6	78

TABLE III.—(Continued.)—WHITES.

TABULAR LIST OF DISEASES.	MONTHS.											
	Ad'th Males.	Ad'th F'm's.	Male Child'n.	F'mle Child'n.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—(Continued)												
Debility from Miasmatic Diseases.....	6	6	3	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Catarrhal Fever.....	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Chicken Pox.....	2	..	6	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Ephemerel Fever.....	8	6	1	4	..	..	1	1	2	1	6	3
Pernicious Fever.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
ORDER 2. Enthetic Diseases.												
Syphilis.....	50	32	4	4	13	10	3	9	9	8	10	6
Gonorrhœa.....	22	12	..	..	4	3	3	..	3	6	4	..
Orchitis (Gonorrhœal).....	19	..	..	..	6	2	1	2	..	1	3	..
Stricture of Urethra.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purulent Ophthalmia.....	3	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1
Bubo, Venereal.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation of the Glands.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phymosis.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
ORDER 3. Dietic Diseases.												
Scurvy.....	1	5	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	..	..
Purpura.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

TABLE III.—(Continued.)—WHITES.

TABULAR LIST OF DISEASES.	Ad'te Males.	Ad'te F'm'ls.	M'le Child.	F'mle Child.	MONTHS.												Total.
					January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
Delirium Tremens.....	12	4	...	...	3	6	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	...	1	...	16
Inebriation.....	10	8	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	4	2	...	1	1	2	1	18
Chronic Alcoholism.....	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4
CLASS 2.—Constitutional Diseases.																	
ORDER 1.—Diathetic Diseases.																	
Acute Rheumatism.....	26	68	5	5	17	8	9	8	8	14	10	6	5	3	7	9	104
Chronic Rheumatism.....	21	36	...	...	3	9	4	1	13	3	6	4	2	4	5	3	57
Anæmia.....	10	50	4	4	1	5	2	6	8	15	4	8	6	3	4	6	68
Cancer.....	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	5
Tumors.....	5	6	...	4	...	...	2	3	...	2	2	1	2	...	2	1	15
Atrophy.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Condyloma.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Debility.....	10	5	1	1	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Lumbago.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
ORDER 2.—Tubercular Diseases.																	
Consumption.....	22	33	...	...	3	5	3	4	9	5	5	7	1	1	7	5	55
Scrofula.....	1	3	2	2	...	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	8
Marasmus.....	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

TABLE III.—(Continued.)—WHITES.

TABULAR LIST OF DISEASES.	MONTHS.											
	Adult Males.	Adult Femles	Male Childr'n.	F'mle Childr'n.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
Total.												
Scrofulous Orchitis.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS 3.—Parasitic Diseases.												
Itch.....	13	37	17	18	7	10	6	4	12	5	14	7
Tape Worm.....	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Other Intestinal Worms.....	...	2	42	34	7	6	7	7	12	15	4	5
CLASS 4.—Local Diseases.												
ORDER 1.—Diseases of the Nervous System.												
Apoplexy.....	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Epilepsy.....	8	11	4	3	...	1	4	1	4	...	3	1
Headache.....	17	39	2	2	3	3	7	3	8	10	8	7
Insanity.....	6	13	1	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	2	6
Inflammation of the Brain.....	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neuralgia.....	17	55	5	4	3	8	2	6	5	4	10	7
Paralysis.....	14	14	2	...	4	3	3	1	3	4	1	2
Stroke.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tetanus.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Convulsions.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

TABLE III.—(Continued.)—WHITES.

TABULAR LIST OF DISEASES.	MONTHS.												Total.				
	Adult Males.	Adult Fem's.	Male Child'n.	Female Child'n.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.		September.	October.	November.	December.
Diseases of the Nervous System.--(Continued.)																	
Hysteria.....	...	9	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	9
Idiocy.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Melancholy.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Toothache.....	7	5	3	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	3	1	2	2	1	2	16
Trismus Nascentium.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
ORDER 2.--Diseases of the Eye.																	
Amaurosis.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Inflammation of the Conjunctiva.....	5	10	3	1	...	2	...	2	3	2	4	...	3	1	1	...	19
Inflammation of the Iris.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Night Blindness.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Blindness.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Staphyloma.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
ORDER 3.--Diseases of the Ear.																	
Inflammation of the Internal Ear.....	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	5
Otorrhœa.....	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	9
ORDER 4.--Diseases of the Organs of Circulation.																	
Chronic Valvular disease of the Heart...	2	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	6
Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

TABLE III.—(Continued.)—WHITES.

Diseases of the Organs of Circulation.--(<i>Contin'd</i>)	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Male Childn.	Female Childn.	MONTHS.												Total.	
					January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		
Dropsy of the Pericardium.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Inflammation of the Pericardium.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inflammation of the Endocardium.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inflammation of the Veins.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Varicocele.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Breast Pang.....	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Cardiac Disease of the Heart.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Oedema.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Phlegmon.....	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Umbilical Hemorrhage.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Vertigo.....	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
ORDER 5.---Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.																		
Asthma.....	11	33	2	2	2	9	6	6	3	3	2	3	3	2	5	2	48	
Acute Bronchitis.....	38	124	51	56	16	30	17	20	26	15	38	20	28	16	22	21	269	
Chronic Bronchitis.....	14	18	5	7	8	1	6	4	...	5	...	6	5	8	1	...	44	
Dropsy of the Chest.....	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	
Epistaxis.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Inflammation of the Larynx.....	1	1	3	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	7	
Inflammation of the Lungs.....	10	16	9	12	17	4	8	3	5	1	...	...	1	5	2	1	47	
Inflammation of the Pleura.....	9	14	1	3	6	1	4	2	2	3	...	3	1	1	1	3	27	

TABLE III.—(Continued.)—WHITES.

TABULAR LIST OF DISEASES.	MONTHS.												Total.					
	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Male Child.	Female Child.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.		September.	October.	November.	December.	
Diseases of the Respiratory System.—(Continued.)																		
Hemorrhage from the Lungs.....	2	1	...	...	1	43	41	22	25	1	1	...	...	1	4	9	150
Catarrh.....	34	74	13	29	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	2
Coriza.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5
Croup.....	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inflammation of Nares.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Nasal Tumor.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Ozena.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Pleuro Pneumonia.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
CLASS 4.																		
ORDER 6.—Diseases of the Digestive Organs.																		
Golic.....	13	26	6	7	3	1	1	1	4	7	9	5	3	7	5	3	4	52
Constipation.....	30	99	12	9	10	18	7	19	16	27	7	7	17	8	8	7	6	150
Cholera Morbus.....	9	13	1	4	...	1	4	5	3	1	5	4	2	1	1	27
Cholera Infantum.....	26	36	8	20	6	10	8	4	3	2	1	62
Cirrhosis of the Liver.....	...	1	1	1
Dropsy from Hepatic Diseases.....	6	10	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	4	2	2	...	19
Dyspepsia.....	25	67	5	5	3	4	7	7	11	21	9	11	5	12	7	5	102	
Diseases of the Spleen.....	3	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	2	9

TABLE III.—(Continued.)—WHITES.

TABULAR LIST OF DISEASES.	MONTHS.											
	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Male Children.	Female Children.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
Diseases of the Digestive Organs.--(Continued.)												
Fistula in Ano.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Femoral Hernia.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Inguinal Hernia.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Prolapsus Ani.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hemorrhage from the Stomach.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hemorrhage from the Bowels.....	6	7	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Inflammation of the Tonsils.....	3	1	8	3	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	3
Inflammation of the Stomach.....	2	1	7	6	1	1	1	2	2	1	5	1
Inflammation of the Bowels.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Inflammation of the Peritoneum.....	6	14	2	1	1	1	2	1	6	3	2	3
Acute Inflammation of the Liver.....	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chronic Inflammation of the Liver.....	8	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Jaundice.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Piles.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Herpes Labialis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Inflammation of the Pharynx.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ranula.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Relaxed Palate.....	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sorethroat.....	2	6	7	9	1	3	1	3	1	2	2	2
Stomatitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Teething.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Total.

TABLE III.—(Continued.)—WHITES.

TABULAR LIST OF DISEASES.	MONTHS.											
	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Male Child'n.	Femle Child'n.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
Diseases of the Digestive Organs.—(Continued.)												
Tied Tongue.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thrush.....	2	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...
Water Pang.....	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 7.—Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs.												
Calculus.....	3	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Dropsy from Renal Disease.....	8	2	...	2	3	5	3	1	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Testis.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Gravel.....	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
Inflammation of the Kidneys.....	2	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of the Bladder.....	5	6	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	2
Incontinence of Urine.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Hydrocele.....	4	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Bubo Simple.....	4	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1
Dysuria.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orchitis.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Self Pollution.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 8.—Diseases of the Bones and Joints.												
Inflammation of Joints.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Necrosis.....	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...

TABLE III.—(Continued.)—WHITES.

Diseases of the Bones and Joints.—(Continued.)	MONTHS.																
	Adult Males.	Adult Femles.	Male Child'n.	F'mle Child'n.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bunion.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
ORDER 9.--Diseases of the Integumentary System.																	
Abscess.....	18	35	13	11	5	2	7	8	5	7	9	12	6	8	4	4	77
Boil.....	1	6	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	2	3	1	3	...	14
Carbuncle.....	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Ulcers.....	35	47	2	3	9	1	9	3	7	7	7	8	8	10	12	6	87
Whitlow.....	3	5	...	1	2	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9
Acne.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ecthyma.....	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Eczema.....	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	5
Eczema Capitis.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Erethema.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Favus.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Herpes.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
Herpes Capitis.....	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5
Lichen.....	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Nettle Rash.....	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Psoriasis.....	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ptyriasis.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ring Worm.....	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2

TABLE III.—(Continued.)—WHITES.

TABULAR LIST OF DISEASES. CLASS 5. Violent Diseases and Deaths.	MONTHS.																	Total.
	Adult Males.	Adult F'm's.	Male Child'n.	F'm'le Child'n.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		
Burns and Scalds.....	4	13	2	2	7	4	1	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	2	1	21	
Contusions.....	26	15	6	4	1	4	11	4	5	2	2	7	4	3	4	4	51	
Sprains	2	7	2	4	2	2	1	2	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	2	15
Dislocations.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Frost-bite	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Simple Fractures, not gunshot.....	6	4	7	1	2	1	1	2	1	...	2	3	1	...	3	2	18	
Compound Fractures, not gunshot.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Gunshot wounds of all kinds.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Incised Wounds.....	15	2	7	2	2	1	2	3	1	5	4	2	...	3	3	...	26	
Lacerated Wounds....	10	7	8	4	5	1	2	1	4	2	2	4	4	...	2	2	29	
Punctured Wounds...	4	6	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	4	1	1	...	...	12
Poisoning.....	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	5
Choking.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Old Age.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Malingering.....	3	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	8
In the year.....	1434	2093	631	645	349	328	266	302	409	410	533	630	574	415	326	261	4803	

TABLE III.—(Continued.)—DEATHS.

TABULAR LIST OF DISEASES.	MONTHS.												Total.				
	Ad'te Males.	Ad'te F'm's.	M'le Child'n.	F'mle Child'n.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August		September	October	November	December
Typhoid Fever.....	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...
Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...
Acute Diarrhœa.....	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Chronic Diarrhœa.....	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Acute Dysentery.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Chronic Dysentery.....	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stricture of Urethra.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Atrophy.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debility.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consumption.....	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Scrofulous Orchitis.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Intestinal Worms.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy.....	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...
Inflammation of the Brain.....	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tetanus.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trismus Nascentium.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of the Endocardium.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE III.—(Continued.)—DEATHS.

TABULAR LIST OF DISEASES.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Male Childn.	F'mle Childn.	MONTHS.												Total.
					January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Umbilical Hemorrhage.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Acute Bronchitis.....	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Chronic Bronchitis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Dropsy of the Chest.....	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Inflammation of the Lungs.....	2	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pleuro Pneumonia.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Constipation.....	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cholera Morbus.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Cholera Infantum.....	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hemorrhage from the Bowels.....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inflammation of the Stomach .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Inflammation of the Bowels.....	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3
Acute Inflammation of the Liver.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Piles.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dropsy from Renal Disease.....	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Inflammation of the Bladder.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Dysuria.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Ulceration of Womb.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Punctured Wounds.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Old Age.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
In the Year.....	32	24	20	13	10	6	7	5	8	4	3	10	13	11	6	6	32

TABLE III.—(Continued.)—BLACKS AND COLORED.

TABULAR LIST OF DISEASES.	MONTHS.												Total.				
	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Male Children.	Female Children.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.		September.	October.	November.	December.
Zymotic Diseases.--(Continued.)																	
Chicken Pox.....	...	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	6
Ephemerical Fever.....	8	21	9	8	1	1	5	2	3	4	10	12	3	1	3	1	46
Hooping Cough.....	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	4
ORDER 2.—Enthetic Diseases.																	
Syphilis.....	73	50	...	4	9	9	15	13	15	14	11	5	15	11	3	7	127
Gonorrhœa.....	22	9	...	...	1	1	4	2	2	4	4	3	2	4	2	2	31
Orethritis (Gonorrhœal).....	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
Stricture of Urethra.....	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	7
Purulent Ophthalmia.....	5	9	...	4	...	2	4	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	...	1	18
Bubo, Syphilitic.....	5	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	7
ORDER 3.																	
Scurvy.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chronic Alcoholism.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
CLASS 2.—Constitutional Diseases.																	
ORDER 1.—Diathetic Diseases.																	
Acute Rheumatism.....	58	93	3	4	19	7	13	16	19	12	15	13	13	9	6	16	158
Chronic Rheumatism.....	22	65	...	1	6	5	6	3	5	4	9	8	11	15	10	6	88

TABLE III.—(Continued.)—BLACKS AND COLORED.

TABULAR LIST OF DISEASES.	MONTHS.																
	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Male Children.	Female Children.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
ORDER 1.--Diseases of the Nervous System.																	
Apoplexy (Cerebral).....	3	4	13	10	2	2	2	3	11	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	7
Epilepsy.....	12	21	3	3	9	2	5	3	11	4	4	9	2	8	1	5	56
Headache.....	28	82	...	...	7	4	2	12	19	13	8	13	12	15	4	4	113
Insanity.....	15	32	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	3	13	3	2	1	5	48
Inflammation of the Brain.....	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	4
Inflamm'n of the Membranes of the Brain.....	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Neuralgia.....	17	56	1	3	5	6	6	4	8	7	17	4	5	3	8	4	77
Paralysis.....	7	20	2	2	1	3	2	4	6	1	3	2	2	6	...	1	31
Stroke.....	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	5
Tetanus.....	1	1	5	6	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	13
Congestion of the Brain.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Convulsions.....	...	11	3	3	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	6	4	2	...	1	17
Hysteria.....	...	11	...	...	...	2	5	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	11
Imbecility.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
Toothache.....	6	8	4	3	...	2	...	...	3	1	3	...	5	4	3	...	21
Trismus Nascentium.....	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	3
ORDER 2.--Diseases of the Eye.																	
Amaurosis.....	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9
Cataract.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inflammation of the Conjunctiva.....	9	29	5	5	2	4	2	2	5	7	10	3	4	...	6	3	48

TABLE III.--(Continued.)--BLACKS AND COLORED.

TABULAR LIST OF DISEASES.	MONTHS.											
	Adult Males.	Adult Fems.	Male Childn.	Female Childn.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
Diseases of the Eye.--(Continued.)												
Inflammation of the Iris.....	2	4	1	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	4	...
Ectropian.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Hordeolum.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Myopia.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Nictropia.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Staphyloma.....	3	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...
Strumous Ophthalmia.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer of Cornea.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
ORDER 3.--Diseases of the Ear.												
Inflammation of the Internal Ear.....	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Otorrhœa.....	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...
ORDER 4.--Diseases of the Organs of Circulation.												
Aneurism.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Chronic Valvular disease of the Heart...	5	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	1
Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	8	12	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	9
Dropsy of the Pericardium.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inflammation of the Pericardium.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Inflammation of the Endocardium.....	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Varicose Veins.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Total.

TABLE III.—(Continued.)—BLACKS AND COLORED.

Diseases of the Organs of Circulation.--(<i>Contin'd</i>)	Ad'te Males.	Ad'te F'm's.	M'le Chil'n.	F'mle Chil'n.	MONTHS.												Total.	
					January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		
Functional disease of the Heart.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Hypertrophy of Heart.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Inflammatory Fever.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Oedema of Leg.....	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Phlegmon.	2	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
ORDER 5.--Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.																		
Asthma.....	16	22	4	...	4	2	1	3	5	6	4	8	3	1	4	1	42	
Acute Bronchitis.....	38	89	45	41	3	15	8	24	18	23	25	15	16	25	22	19	213	
Chronic Bronchitis.....	6	22	5	3	13	...	4	3	2	3	...	1	5	4	...	1	36	
Dropsy of the Chest.....	3	7	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	10	
Epistaxis.....	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	
Inflammation of the Larynx.....	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	4	
Inflammation of the Lungs.....	28	27	16	19	19	13	9	7	7	1	4	4	1	8	5	12	90	
Inflammation of the Pleura.....	8	19	1	1	8	3	1	...	6	...	2	1	...	2	1	5	29	
Hemorrhage from the Lungs.....	2	2	2	1	...	23	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	...	1	7	
Catarrh.....	30	80	20	15	46	...	19	41	4	...	...	...	...	6	2	4	145	
Congestion of Lungs.....	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	
False Pleurisy.....	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Ozena.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	

TABLE III.—(Continued.)—BLACKS AND COLORED.

TABULAR LIST OF DISEASES.	MONTHS.																
	Adult Males.	Adult Femles.	Male Child'n.	F'mle Child'n.	MONTHS.												Total.
					January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Colic.....	22	38	15	7	4	3	4	4	9	12	10	5	15	9	7	...	32
Constipation.....	33	149	10	17	15	14	14	19	15	19	29	23	30	16	8	7	209
Cholera Morbus.....	11	25	3	1	...	2	1	...	12	10	3	1	9	1	1	...	40
Cholera Infantum.....	...	...	34	59	1	...	1	2	24	21	27	9	3	4	1	...	93
Cirrhosis of the Liver.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	21	30	9	6	3	4	...	5	5	6	8	5	10	13	5	2	66
Dyspepsia.....	22	104	5	11	1	...	4	4	21	21	28	20	12	10	13	8	142
Diseases of the Spleen.....	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Fistula in Ano.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Femoral Hernia.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inguinal Hernia.....	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	4	2	11
Prolapsus Ani.....	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Hemorrhage from the Stomach.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hemorrhage from the Bowels.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inflammation of the Tonsils.....	10	21	2	10	1	4	1	5	10	1	7	5	1	4	2	2	43
Inflammation of the Stomach.....	3	12	1	1	...	2	2	2	3	...	3	1	3	1	1	...	18
Inflammation of the Bowels.....	4	6	33	18	1	...	4	3	12	3	9	12	4	4	6	3	61
Inflammation of the Peritoneum.....	...	4	4	2	1	...	...	2	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	10
Acute Inflammation of the Liver.....	10	15	1	3	1	...	2	2	3	3	4	3	5	...	3	3	29
Chronic Inflammation of the Liver.....	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Jaundice	2	5	1	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	1	1	2	...	11

TABLE III.—(Continued.)—BLACKS AND COLORED.

TABULAR LIST OF DISEASES.	MONTHS.											
	Males.						Females.					
	Adult	Adult	Adult	Adult	Adult	Adult	Male	Female	Child	Child	Infant	Total.
Diseases of the Digestive Organs.—(Continued.)												
Piles.....	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Choking.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gastralgia.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Herpes Labialis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Inflammation of the Pharynx.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ranular.....	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Relaxed Palate.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sorethroat.....	1	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Stomatitis.....	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Teething.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Thrush.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
ORDER 7.—Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.												
Calculus.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diabetes.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dropsy from Renal Disease.....	4	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Diseases of the Testis.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gravel.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Inflammation of the Kidneys.....	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Inflammation of the Bladder.....	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Incontinence of Urine.....	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

TABLE III.—(Continued).—BLACKS AND COLORED.

TABULAR LIST OF DISEASES.		MONTHS.												Total.			
		Adult Males.	Adult Femles.	Male Childn.	Female Childn.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.		September.	October.	November.	December.
Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs—(Continued.)																	
Hydrocele.....		2		..	..	4	1	..	1	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	..
Bubo (Simple).....		7	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Hæmaturia.....		1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Impotence.....		..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Irritation of the Bladder.....		..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Orchitis.....		2		..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phymosis.....		1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..
Phymosis from accidental injury.....		..		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suppression of Urine.....		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Urethral Hem'ge from Gon'a & Chordee		1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Vaginitis.....		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
ORDER 8.—Diseases of the Bones and Joints.																	
Anchylolosis.....		..		..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..
Inflammation of the Joints.....		3		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Inflammation of the Periosteum.....		..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Necrosis.....		1		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORDER 9.—Diseases of the Integumentary System.																	
Abscess.....		28	50	13	14	8	2	4	11	12	4	22	12	14	6	4	6
Boil.....		8	15	6	4	2	..	2	..	2	3	2	..	3	11	6	2

TABLE III.—(Continued.)—BLACKS AND COLORED.

TABULAR LIST OF DISEASES.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Male Childn.	F'mle Childn.	MONTHS.												Total.
					January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
					
Diseases of the Integumentary System.—(Continued.)																	
Carbuncle.....	2	4	7	9	10	2	6	5	15	6	10	1	11	6	12	3	9
Ulcers.....	38	48	7	2	10	9	6	5	15	6	10	1	11	6	12	3	102
Whitlow.....	7	11	...	2	2	3	2	...	3	1	2	1	...	...	1	5	20
Eczema.....	3	2	4	2	...	1	1	...	...	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	11
Eczema Capitis.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Herpes Capitis.....	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Impetigo.....	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6
Lichen.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nettle Rash.....	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	...	1	...	...	3
Pemphigus.....	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Porrigo.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Prurigo.....	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Ring Worm.....	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tinea Capitis.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Salt Rheum.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
ORDER 10.—Conditions and Diseases peculiar to Females.																	
Pregnancy.....	...	70	...	...	2	5	6	7	7	7	12	5	10	1	5	3	70
Premature Labor.....	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	10
Abortion.....	...	29	...	...	...	1	3	3	2	6	3	2	3	...	2	4	29
Prolapsus Uteri.....	...	10	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	3	...	...	10

TABLE III.—(Continued.)—BLACKS AND COLORED.

TABULAR LIST OF DISEASES.	MONTHS.																
	Adult Males.	Adult Femles.	Male Child'n.	Female Child'n.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Inflammation of the Uterus.....	...	16	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	4	3	1	2	...	...	10
Puerperal Peritonitis.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
Leucorrhœa.....	...	21	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	2	4	3	1	1	1	1	21
Dysmenorrhœa.....	...	55	...	...	...	5	4	6	3	4	3	8	6	4	4	5	55
Amenorrhœa.....	...	88	...	1	...	3	6	10	12	7	11	7	9	5	6	5	89
Menorrhagia.....	...	41	...	...	...	1	3	3	4	6	4	5	6	3	1	4	41
Acute Ovaritis.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cancer of the Womb.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chlorosis.....	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
Irritation of the Womb	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3
Ovarian Dropsy.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Parturition.....	...	28	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	3	4	5	5	1	1	3	28
Phlegmasia Dolens.....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Puerperal Convulsions.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Retroversion of the Womb.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Uterine Hemorrhage.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suppression of Lochia.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Vesico Vaginal Fistula.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Retention of Placenta	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1

TABLE III.—(Continued.)—BLACKS AND COLORED.

TABULAR LIST OF DISEASES.	MONTHS.												Total.			
	Adult Males.	Adult Fem's.	Male Child'n.	Female Child'n.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.		September.	October.	November.	December.
CLASS 5.																
Violent Diseases and Deaths.																
ORDER 1.--Wounds, Injuries and Accidents																
Burns and Scalds.....	7	5	7	4	.....	1	1	3	4	2	2	.....	3	1	3	23
Contusions.....	19	14	5	5	3	3	2	4	5	1	6	6	6	1	2	4 43
Concus'n of the Brain	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Sprains	10	12	5	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	4	5	3	3	3	29
Dislocations.....	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	7
Frost-bite.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Simple Fractures, not gunshot.....	5	3	3	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	1	19
Compound Fractures, not gunshot.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
(Gunshot wounds of all kinds.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	9
Incised Wounds.....	25	7	9	5	.....	1	2	4	7	4	5	4	6	4	5	46
Lacerated Wounds.....	13	8	4	5	2	.....	3	4	3	2	5	4	1	3	.....	30
Punctured Wounds.....	4	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	4	.....	1	2	12
Amputation of Super- numerary finger of each hand.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old Age.....	9	20	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	2	1	2	4	4	3	2	29
Malingering.....	1	9	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	11
In the year.....	1651	2897	931	834	338	258	316	377	582	547	749	1018	893	577	365	293 6313

TABLE III.—(Continued.)—DEATHS.—BLACKS AND COLORED.

TABULAR LIST OF DISEASES.	MONTHS.												Total.				
	Adult Males.	Adult Femles.	Male Child'n.	Female Child'n.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.		September.	October.	November.	December.
Typhoid Fever.....	12	8	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	2	3	2	1	20
Remittent Fever.....	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	1	1	...	7
Quotidian Intermittent Fever.....	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	4
Tertian Intermittent Fever.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Quartan Intermittent Fever...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Congestive Intermittent Fever.....	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	2	2	1	2	...	15
Acute Diarrhœa.....	3	2	6	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	5
Chronic Diarrhœa.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	4
Acute Dysentery.....	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	4
Erysipelas.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Hospital Gangrene.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
Pyæmia.....	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria.....	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Debility from Miasmatic Disease.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Syphilis.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stricture of Urethra.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Rheumatism.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Chronic Rheumatism.....	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5
Anæmia.....	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	5
Cancer.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tumors.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Dry Gangrene.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Atrophy.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1

TABLE III.—(Continued.)—DEATHS.—BLACKS AND COLORED.

TABULAR LIST OF DISEASES.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Male Child'n.	Female Child'n.	MONTHS.												Total.
					January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Debility.....	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Inanition.....	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	5	3	...	1	1	1
Consumption.....	7	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	23
Scrofula.....	1	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	6
Marasmus.....	...	...	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	...	7
Other Intestinal Worms.....	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Apoplexy Cerebral.....	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	5
Epilepsy.....	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Insanity.....	2	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Inflammation of the Brain.....	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	4
Paralysis.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sanstroke.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	2	...	10
Tetanus.....	1	1	3	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Congestion of the Brain.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Convulsions.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Trismus Nascentium.....	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	4
Chronic Valvular disease of the Heart.....	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Dropsy from Heart Disease.....	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	3	1	1	...	1	9
Dropsy of the Pericardium.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Asthma.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Bronchitis.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Chronic Bronchitis.....	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dropsy of the Chest.....	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3

TABLE III.—(Continued.)—DEATHS.—BLACKS AND COLORED.

TABULAR LIST OF DISEASES.	MONTHS.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Inflammation of the Lungs.....	4	2	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	13
Inflammation of the Pleura.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Congestion of Lungs.....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Constipation.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cholera Morbus.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cholera Infantum.....	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	2	1	1	..	..	13
Dropsy from Hepatic Disease.....	..	2	..	..	3	1	5	..	1	1	3	2	18
Inflammation of the Bowels.....	1	..	1	1	..	..	4	2	1	1	..	..	9
Jaundice .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Piles.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Thrush.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Calculus.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dropsy from Renal Disease.....	..	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ulcers.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Abortion.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Prolapsus Uteri.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Inflammation of the Uterus.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Convulsions.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Retroversion of the Womb.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Burns and Scalds.....	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Compound Fracture, not gunshot.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lacerated Wounds.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Old Age.....	4	6	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	4	10
Total.....	96	89	47	50	21	16	11	12	28	24	35	42	26
In the Year.....	26	28	21	26	20	21	26	42	26	20	21	26	282

Annual Report of Health District No. 3.

CHARLESTON, S. C. April 15th, 1868.

To DR. GEO. S. PELZER, *City Registrar*.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your several inquiries concerning certain hygienic conditions relating to the Health District of which I have had charge for the past two years, I would remark first. Upon the statistical evidence furnished by the Register of my office. By comparison of the past with the previous year of 1866, it appears that the number of patients registered, is nearly one-fourth greater for the year ending December 31st, 1867. From general observation, and the mortuary reports of the City Registrar, it must be conceded, that the health of the city was certainly no worse—if it was not very much better, than in past years, and therefore, we must look to some other sources for the cause of this increase on our dispensaries. With regard to the whites, they are but a little in excess of the previous year, and this might naturally have been inferred, from the fact, that there has been no immigration, and consequently no foreigners to be acclimatized. The freedmen who have flocked from the surrounding country, have gradually driven that class of persons who formerly occupied them, from those low, filthy and insalubrious portions of the city, which was always a favorable nidus for epidemics, and a fertile source of innumerable diseases; and we find them now occupying more healthful situations, with more roomy and comfortable habitations, generally pursuing some occupation, sufficient to afford them at least, the necessities of life.

With the freedmen, many causes have combined to increase their number. In the early part of 1866, the Health Department was in its infancy, and had not reached the perfection of its present operations; its very existence was unknown to them for many months, and consequently, we were often not called upon by them, when most needed. At present, the length and breadth of each Health District, is known to the fraction of an inch, and all its workings in its minutest ramifications more familiar to them than their prayers. The earliest accents

infant tongues are taught to lisp, is the "Poor Doctor's" name, and their tottering steps are trained toward the fountains, whence they hope forever to draw their Paregoric and Castor Oil.

The spasmodic efforts at a new life of a disorganized and ruined commerce, gave temporary employment at this time, to a large laboring class, and together with the large amounts of money paid to disbanded troops, which was immediately distributed among the freedmen, enabled them in most cases, to procure their medicine, and pay for medical attendance.

The Medical profession at large, had not yet been through the bitter school of experience, and been taught what a principled disregard the freedman has for Doctor's bills when he is well, however faithfully he may have promised when suffering from disease, and now (with rare exceptions,) they cannot procure the services of a Physician with any claims to respectability, except in most urgent cases, consequently, they are universally driven to the dispensaries. Unquestionably however, pauperism will continue to increase; the successive failure of the planting interests, the disregard of contracts and moral obligations, the absence of foresight and forethought to impress upon them the necessity of continuous application; their naturally prodigal and improvident nature, and their restless migratory habits, has impoverished and rendered homeless, many hundreds, who have herded hither, where already the amount of laborers are far in excess of the demand; the result is, that the majority of them cannot procure (even if so disposed,) employment sufficiently continuous or remunerative to do more than furnish them a bare subsistence while in health, when sick they suffer for the absolute necessities of life, and though the Hospitals are ample and ready to provide for them, yet so general is their superstitious aversion to them, that the greater portion prefer to endure their discomfort, neglect and want, at home, rather than be cared for there. Could any system be devised by which the sick would be enabled to draw from the Hospitals daily, such suitable diet as might be prescribed by the attending Health Physicians, it would no doubt relieve the Hospital of many of its inmates, be not more expensive to the city, and alleviate much of the suffering which now exists. The most stringent "vagrant laws" should also be enforced, with a

view to driving the unemployed back to the country, where alone it is possible for them to make a support or be otherwise than consumers and non-producers of society.

Another cause of the large numbers on our dispensaries exists in the impossibility of clearly defining who is and who is not properly entitled to its benefits; and the anomalous position we occupy of serving two masters—the City as representing one, and the Freedman's Bureau the other.

The freedmen having been clothed and fed and educated for the last three or four years to the belief that he is the especial ward of the Government, very naturally imagines that his color alone entitles him, without question as to his necessities, capacities, or pecuniary condition, to the unrestricted services of what he denominates as the "Poor," the "State," or "Spensary" Doctor, and to an unlimited supply of any and every kind of medicine which he desires, and I feel convinced that all of the Health Physicians for fear of being accused of negligence in their duties, (especially to this favored class,) have rather erred on the other side, and been much too ready with their services, and much too liberal with the government medicines; for these reasons we have had with very rare exceptions, (and these invariably on the most unjustifiable grounds,) little or no complaint made against us. It is certain, that just so long as medicine and the services of a Physician can be indiscriminately obtained merely for the asking, just so long will we have large dispensary lists. It certainly would be as well to require applicants to be endorsed by the Alderman of their respective wards, or some other responsible person, (as is done with all other public charities,) as throw the entire onus upon the Physician.

PUBLIC HYGIENE.—I know not that this has been influenced specially, (at least in my District,) by any particular system of art or science, and if it has proved better, (as I believe it has done,) than in past years, it can as readily be accounted for upon the fortuitous circumstances of climactic changes, as upon any hypothesis of an acquired or artificial nature. Our very efficient City Surveyor, and energetic Mayor, appear to have recognized in the last few weeks, the imperative necessity of certain improvements in my division of the city, and much has been done in the way of drainage filling, &c.; much more remains in particular locations, (which I shall point out under the

head of "Habitations,") which is quite susceptible of improvement also, and which I hope will receive the consideration of those whose especial duty it is to take cognisance of these matters. The universally acknowledged benefits to be derived from a scrupulous cleanliness of the streets as well as private habitations and thorough drainage of vacant lots and cellars, need not be impressed upon those concerned; how far this can practically be carried out, remains to be seen. No doubt the entire portion of the city lying between Laurens and Calhoun Streets, and east of the Bay, has been much neglected for many years, indeed it does not appear ever to have had any very effective efforts made for its hygienic improvement, and the wonder is not that there are so many sick in this locality, but rather that there should be any who are well.

PRIVATE HYGIENE—Is a matter that so little disturbs the mind of this class of people, that it were scarcely worth while to remark upon it. Poverty and filth, always twin sisters, with them are synonymous, and doubtless very favorable to the development and propagation of disease. It is sufficient to say, that their personal hygienic condition is almost invariably essentially bad, but how and where the remedy is to be applied I regret to say I am at a loss to suggest.

DWELLINGS.—Possibly the majority of the habitations of these people are sufficiently roomy, dry, and well enough ventilated; a very considerable portion, however, are perfectly execrable. In certain parts of Laurens, Washington, Marsh, Concord and Calhoun Streets, the lots are below tide water level and the streets around; inundated by every shower and spring tide, and a receptacle for all the debris from surrounding yards, they are almost always in a slough, and in warm weather, emit the most disgusting and offensive odors; upon these are crowded small, ill ventilated, filthy, dilapidated hovels, the basement floors of many of which I have seen floating or submerged by the rains or tide for weeks at a time. Formerly, these were occupied by the lower classes of foreigners, and were always the dens of vice and depravity, and fertile sources of disease; the gradual encroachments of the freedmen have entirely displaced the original occupants, who are no doubt vastly benefitted by the change, while they in a measure have fallen heirs to their many misfor-

tunes. Into these places the freedmen crowd in incalculable numbers. I have not unfrequently seen ten or twelve grown persons of both sexes, occupying a single room not more than ten or twelve feet square. How it is that Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, Cholera, and all the zymotic diseases that flesh is heir to, has not prevailed here and swept them all away, is only explicable on the fact that such is the peculiar strength of the vital principle in their physiological organism, and the total absence of those psychological influences which have so important a bearing in the development of disease in the higher classes, that it is only when extraneous causes of disease are acting with extremest intensity, and for very continuous periods, that they appear at all to be affected by them, and these causes are constantly counterbalanced by their restless and changeable habits, seldom or ever remaining in one place longer than a month or six weeks. Where all is so bad, it is hard to make any special distinction, but I would here take occasion to call attention more particularly to lots corner of Washington and Laurens Streets, No. 10 Washington Street, No. 14 Washington, "Peney's Row," Vernon Street, No. 6 Marsh Street, all the lower part of Concord Street, several lots directly opposite Anson Street in Calhoun Street, and various others lying between this and Washington Street, on the north side of Calhoun. Lots on the north side of Chapel Street, between Elizabeth and Alexander, and also on the east side of Alexander near Chapel Street. Inspection Street, on both sides between Washington and Marsh, Wharf Street, almost throughout its entire length, and various others of minor import in the same vicinity.

FOOD.—This is ordinarily of the simplest and coarsest nature, wheat bread, corn meal, fish, and occasionally a little bacon, forming the staple articles. Fish, both salt and fresh, supplies almost exclusively (from their natural fondness for it and its comparative cheapness) the place of all other azotized substances, and when fresh, being of an easily digestible and nourishing character, is a very excellent and suitable form of diet, seldom or ever becoming a cause of disease except when used in an unsound state, and even then, causing seldom more than a temporary indisposition.

OCCUPATIONS.—With them, as a mass, occupation is so infrequent and multifarious, that it can have no possible influence

upon their diseases; they do not, with but extremely rare exceptions, pursue any arts or trades as a business, that are in themselves deleterious, but for the most part are engaged in ordinary out-door labor, and this usually in such homœopathic proportions, as rather to be conducive than otherwise to a perfect state of health.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.—If we except intermittent fever, no particular disease can properly be said to have prevailed, other than those incident to certain seasons of the year, as Cholera Infantum, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, &c., usual in the early summer, and all the varieties of Pneumonic disease during the winter months, interspersed with such accidental and sporadic cases as must necessarily be anticipated under any circumstances, but none of these have been more general, more serious or less amenable to treatment, than in former years. Indeed, reference to my visiting list shows that although the total number registered is considerably larger than last year, yet the actual labor has not been greater, as a much larger proportion have been “office patients,” and their diseases of that trivial, or benign character, which does not usually entail any considerable amount of work.

With regard to the endemic of Intermittent Fever, which was so universal and wide spread, could any plausible theory of its origin here and any reasonable propositions for its prevention be offered, it might well engage the serious attention of us all, but unfortunately, what the essence of this thing which we call miasma, is, what produces it, where it comes from, and how to counteract its baneful influences, are questions of which there has been no certain solution given yet.

Superficial observation will readily accord to “burnt districts” “stagnated cisterns,” “open cess pools,” “decaying vegetable matter” and frequent rains, the self apparent cause of these miasmatic fevers, but let us inquire if such an hypothesis is supported by facts. The river Tagus at Lisbon, Dr. Watson informs us, separates a healthy from a most pestiferous district; on one side is a barren hilly country, the foundation of the soil and the beds of the river-courses being of rock with free open water-courses among the hills, this is the healthy side; on the Alentejo land on the other side, being perfectly dry and sandy, is most unhealthy. Moreover, in and near Lisbon there are numerous gardens

where they keep water, during the three months absolute drought of the summer season, in stone reservoirs ; these reservoirs containing water in the most concentrated state of foulness and putridity are placed close to the houses and sleeping rooms, the inhabitants literally live and breathe in their atmosphere. Yet no one ever heard or dreamt of fever being generated amongst them from such a source, though the most ignorant native is well aware that to cross the river and sleep on the Alentejo side, where a particle of water had not been seen for months and where water was never known to be putrid, he would run the risk of being seized with fever.

In the Dutch Brabant in Holland, intermittent fevers became epidemic when the British army encamped upon its arid plains of sand where no moisture could exist and where vegetation was perfectly extinct. After the battle of Talavera the army retreating along the course of the Guadiana river into the plains of Estremadura where the country was so dry for want of rain that the Guadiana itself and all the smaller streams had, in fact, ceased to be streams, the troops suffered from remittent fevers of such malignity that the enemy and all Europe believed that the British host was extirpated. At Cividid Rodrigo, on the rocky bank of the river Agueda, a remarkably clear stream, the country around which had become as hard and dry as a brick ground and every vestige of vegetation utterly burned up, the fevers were only equalled in malignity to those of the Guadiana. Dr. Ferguson farther tells us that in Spain (unquestionably one of the driest countries in Europe and quite as prolific of malarial fever) towards the end of summer you may look in vain for lakes, marshes, ditches, pools or even vegetation, and it is not until it has again been made one of the wettest by the periodical rains, with its vegetation and aquatic weeds restored, that it can be called healthy or even habitable with any degree of safety. The rotting cabbage leaves of Covent Garden and those which taint the air of the streets from the neglected dust holes of London during the hot weather of summer give rise to no ague. In the immediate vicinity of the Dismal Swamp and in the lower Bayous of Louisiana teeming with the rankest and most luxurious vegetation, we have no intermittent fevers, while the country around and the banks of

the Mississippi abound with it. On the banks of the Indian rivers in Burmah and Siam it is said those have the best chances of escape from fevers who live in houses built upon piles in the water and only approachable in boats.

In our own State it is neither those places situated on elevated hills nor in the valleys, upon the rivers or away from them, those in the neighborhood of stagnant mill ponds and marshes, nor those surrounded by cultivated fields or barren pine lands, that suffer immunity, but here a village and there a town, regardless of topographical considerations, that is comparatively exempt from miasmatic fevers, the causes of this exemption at present are inexplicable.

But to return to the city. If burnt districts, stagnant cisterns, rank vegetation, &c., &c., had aught to do with the last epidemic, why, when these causes have been in operation since December, 1861, (date of the fire) have we only witnessed its effects during the last summer? Up to this time, I believe it will not be disputed intermittent fever has not been more frequent than in former years. Moreover, is it not likely that if these were the causes its effects would first have been seen in and around these infectious centres, and afterward spreading itself outward and outward to undefined limits; but on the contrary, these portions of the city were comparatively exempt, at least until very late in the season; the first mutterings of the storm were heard miles away from us, in the distant hills and in the piney woods, in the surrounding islands and the country villages where it was never heard or seen before; finally, from the suburbs it gradually rolled itself in and upon us, and sweeping onward to the North passed far in advance of its ancient landmarks. Of late years many of the suburban residences of Philadelphia and neighboring cities have been abandoned in consequence, and Massachusetts and Connecticut physicians tell us of the gradual encroachment of Periodic fevers which were formerly unknown to them. To residents of the city it may not be so apparent, but by planters and countrymen it is very generally conceded that the character of our seasons have undergone a very considerable change in the last half century. Certain it is that malarial fevers commence earlier are more general and more obstinate now in the spring than formerly. A strong proof of this we have in the fact derived from circumstantial evi-

dence in reading the histories of Colonial times. Then and for many years after, planters remained invariably on their plantations (chiefly rice plantations and generally considered as most unhealthy) until the latter part of June, and they returned to them in the early fall without an idea of running any risk of malarial fever ; we know that at present it is thought madness to remain even on the most salubrious places beyond the first of May. It is not presumable these men, fresh from foreign countries or but a generation removed, were less susceptible to this disease than the present generation, born, raised and inured to the insalubrious clime. No one who has travelled much through the lower section of our country (I doubt not) but has stopped at some fallen gate or perhaps a solitary gate post, and as he gazed through the long vista of overreaching moss-covered oaks and seen beyond the fallen shutters, the grass-grown roof, and dilapidated stairway of some grand old mansion, with its decaying outbuildings, broken terrace, neglected garden, stagnant fish pond and all the accompanying evidences of departed grandeur, but has dropped the silent tear, or at least, heaved a heart-felt sigh as he wondered where all was so lovely, so beautiful and so attractive that there should be no living being there now to enjoy it ; sterility of the soil has probably occurred to most observers as the most reasonable cause of its desertion, we know the contrary to be the fact ; the lands are as productive and remunerative as any in the State, and in many cases are still cultivated to advantage, but obviously the length of term for the enjoyment of the pleasures of plantation life has been shortened by the encroachment of malarial fevers, and for this reason so many in the lower and middle sections of our State have been abandoned and left to gradual decay. Four elements alone seem necessary for the development of this febrile poison : earth, air, heat and moisture, and only so far as artificial means can modify the two latter may we hope to have any influence upon its deprecating effects. Time and the limits of this paper does not permit me to pursue this subject farther, I have already transgressed upon both ; only one other remark I would make in connection with this subject regarding the susceptibility of the negro race to the contagion of this fever which has been rather singular and contrary to preconceived ideas and what from experience might reasonably have

been anticipated. Born and raised in the most malarious sections of our country, laboring under the burning rays of the summer sun and constantly breathing the foulest and most pestiferous atmosphere, whose every zephyr bears the elements of disease and death to the white man, he has enjoyed almost perfect immunity from fever and reached the highest grade of physical development ; but here, removed to the city, so far from being exempt, he has suffered much more not only than the white man, but than those of his own race who are natives, proving, however strong and perfect his physical organization and power of resistance to this noxious element in fixed locations, his total inaptitude for any change, however slight.

In conclusion, my experience in Dispensary practice (and it has not been a recent one) leads me to believe that too many offices is as great an evil as too few ; the characteristic of human nature is the same in every department of life ; unless there is a strong motive for action it usually lapses into careless indifference or total negligence.

The common dictates of humanity would make it appear to be imperative that ample public provision should be made to meet the misfortunes of those whose greatest crime is poverty, but the question arises, are the worthy, honest and industrious poor commonly the recipients of this charity ? In some cases they are, in the majority they are not ; it is the worthless, vagabond, idle, dishonest, improvident drones of society, who are either too lazy to earn a living by honest labor, or who squander their daily gains in the pursuit of vice and debauchery, who crowd up our Dispensary registers. There is no really honest, hard-working upright person in the community who would not be able to procure the services of almost any physician when their circumstances were properly represented, and such upon close examination will be found to be the case with nearly all this class of persons. Doubtless many physicians now throw patients upon the Dispensary who would not otherwise do it but from the fact of the multiplicity and accessibility of these offices. It would be much better to pay a few trustworthy, efficient officers a reasonable salary, making the tenure of office more secure, and require them to use a severe discriminating power towards the applicants rather than have a larger number who, conscientiously performing their duties, extend the chari-

ties too far, (fostering a feeling of general dependence) from fear that an accusation of negligence of duty might be brought against them if they refuse the application of any one, and being unwilling to appear to receive remuneration for an insufficiency of work. I would farther suggest that the Dispensaries could, in the depressed condition of the city finances, be readily made self-supporting by the requirement of a merely nominal registration fee, say 50 cents to be paid as each patient is registered. Calculating the number registered last year this would more than pay the salary of the officers.

Respectfully, your obedient Servant,
JOHN L. ANCRUM, M. D.

Annual Report of Health District No. 1.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 15th, 1868.

TO DR. GEO. S. PELZER,

City Registrar and Chief of the Health Department :

DOCTOR :—Your circular of date April 13th, 1868, requesting a "Sanitary Report," embracing the Hygiene, public and private, of the Health District I have had the supervision of during the past year, 1867, the origin, maintenance and propagation of disease, the causes originating the same, and the suggestions remedying the above, is at hand; and I have the honor to submit the following report, regretting that the time allowed and the circumstances are such as to prevent the investigation and elucidation of the subject, which the material and observation at my command would justify.

REPORT.

The vast importance of a correct understanding of the laws regulating Hygiene, the means of preventing the origin of disease, and its propagation, can only be acquired by the closest observation and an intimate and daily contact with the effects resulting from the operation of causes which by the proper application of remedies can prevent the spread of disease, and secure, at least, comparative health or an absolute immunity from malignant and unmanagable complaints, having as they always do, a tendency to epidemic or endemic propagation. During the past year the Health Physician has had unusual facilities for observation, resulting from the large increase in the number of patients brought under his care, their character and customs, habitations, mode of living, as influenced by *race, occupation and diversity of interest*, the withering effects of poverty producing necessarily a lack of moral restraint, resulting in debauchery and vice, laying where numbers are congregated, the seeds of disease, and putting at naught the means of cure. It will be observed that our remarks are predicated upon an

intimate knowledge of the poor and not of the rich, whom instruction and education prompt to observance of the laws of health, which only law and force can compel in the destitute.

I would notice then 1st. The public hygiene of the Health District. 2d. The private hygiene. 3d. The character of the dwellings. 4th. The various occupations and their influence upon the spread of disease. 5th. Particular diseases, their cause and origin. 6th. Suggestions for the relief and prevention of evils which would probably arise, particularising such localities as judgment and experience would dictate.

1ST. PUBLIC HYGIENE.

Having jurisdiction of perhaps the healthiest and best provided section of the city, at the same time largely populated and extending over a large area, yet there are certain sections and localities which may safely be considered as legitimate subjects of comment, and suggest greater vigilance of execution of the means in our power provided to prevent the evils arising from their presence in our midst.

As a rule, general cleanliness of the streets has been observed, garbage and detritus from the yards promptly removed, drains kept free of stoppage where they existed, and at least, in outward appearance, general care was instituted. It is particularly to the existence of low, damp and undrained localities, several of which exist in this district, that I would call especial attention. 1st. Among these is the section extending from Cannon street on the north to Radcliffe on the south, and bounded by Coming on the east and Rutledge on the west. It is here that after each heavy fall of rain the water accumulates, and not having sufficient draining, remains, saturating the earth frequently for days, subject to the influence of the hot summer suns, remaining stagnant or else evaporating so quickly as to produce very serious effects, added to which, there being no outlet to that in yards and cellars, it frequently remains unattended to until, compelled by the report of "*nuisances*," steps are taken to remedy the evil. Though there is sewerage in this vicinity yet from the nature of the locality, and the general character of the inhabitants, it seems that it is not sufficient.

It was in this section of the city that the burden of the Health Physician's labors resided during the past summer. Malarial

fever abounded, attacking indiscriminately both whites and blacks, of all ages and sex, originating clearly in some peculiarity of locality, and although the endemic may have been considered general upon the Neck, yet it certainly increased in certain situations, influenced, no doubt, by causes operating in a silent but sure manner, and which could be palliated if not entirely remedied.

2d. The section known as the Palmetto street lots and Lucas street shanties, built upon stilts, the surface of the yards below that of the streets, when, upon every spring tide they are submerged, no outlet being secured, no drainage executed, and inhabited by large numbers of negroes and poor whites, huddled together and living in filth. The water accumulates in large quantities and the earth is in a perpetual state of saturation.

3d. Gadsden street and its vicinity very nearly of the same class, and producing the same injurious effects. These are the principal sections that need attention, and though there are others which, to a medical eye, could be improved, yet they are not of a sufficient gravity to merit attention.

An efficient system of sewerage by a well connected system of sewers, with the main trunk on Coming street, properly built with sufficient grade; the strict enforcement of the law requiring the proper drainage and filling of private lots, the elevation of open lots above that of the streets, with proper vent to the accumulated water, not to speak of the commencement of the initiation of a system of paving the streets, gradually and efficiently executed, and the benefit of which, if the nature of this report permitted, could be demonstrated by comparison and *hygienic statistics*, are the means which readily suggest themselves to the mind of the Health Physician as proper and expedient to correct the evil.

2D. PRIVATE HYGIENE.

Under this head will be noticed the cleanliness of yards, proper disposition for ventilation and the procurement of light, the disposition of the contents of privies and drainage.

Three of the great requisites for the healthy existence of human beings are due supplies of pure air, light and water, and it is strange that among the poor so little attention is paid to either. In looking for the origin of disease in a community, it is

important that every possible contingency should be investigated as from the accumulation of small causes are generated effects which are extremely detrimental. Among the colored population especially are these neglected. Frequently are they found located in houses and rooms so dark as to require lights in the mid-day, no ventilation, improper food and complete listless indifference. As a rule no attention is paid to the above and frequently we can trace serious disease to this cause.

The yards of this class are generally kept and allowed to remain dirty. Filth accumulates in large masses around the houses, drains are allowed to be, and remain stopped up; stagnant water settles in the lots and yards, and beneath their houses; large numbers are congregated together, and with carelessness, idleness and indifference, there is laid the foundation of Typhoid Fever, and other kindred affections. There are exceptions to these among this class, however. Stringent rules requiring the closest attention to the correction of the above, with surety of punishment for their non-observance, are the means to be adopted to modify the evil. I call the attention of the Registrar to the principal localities referred to by the above, viz: McBride's Lane, Moses' Lots Beaufain Street, Lots on Coming, Radcliffe, Morris, Palmetto, Lucas and Duncan Streets, and Hargrave Court.

3rd, *Character of the dwellings.* Sufficient has been said to show that they are of the worst sort and class. Generally old, poorly constructed, badly ventilated, needing repairs, and in some few instances completely uninhabitable. Among the better class of poor this is not the case. Frequently they are found provident, industrious, clean, contented and comfortable, and in neat, well protected houses. It would be impossible to particularise any special position where these "*Evils*" exist, as the various grades are so closely drawn as to prevent any close discrimination. It is to the crowding in of large numbers in small houses, the consequently limited space, below that necessary to healthy existence, that I would note as a frequent source of trouble.

This exists as much among the lower class of whites as with the colored. How it is to be corrected we cannot say. Poverty has no choice in the selection of its abode, and we can only wait for improved educational facilities, and a keener sense of the value of life to correct the evil.

4th. *The various occupations, and their influences upon the spread of disease.*

It would be impracticable to delineate at length, from among the vast numbers of applicants for aid to this Dispensary, the various and multifarious occupations which are pursued, as in a large number of cases pauperism and extreme destitution are the rule. The laboring classes, embracing the mechanic, artizan, and day laborer, who are exposed alike to the hot suns and the cold rains; the poor female, white and colored, who eke out an existence by hard and constant labor; the destitute, and those whose daily return but affords means for the purchase of bread and shelter, modified by every grade and character of employment, constitute the principal occupations of the destitute poor.

It will be easily seen how influences, arising from these causes, can originate disease. Poorly housed, poorly clad and poorly fed, being among dirt and filth, wearied by long and constant labor, exposed to the temptation of drinking alcoholic poison to drown care, and to all kinds and conditions of weather, without means of suitable protection, these subjects are and become fit food for the spread of disease, and but keep alive a deliterious poison, which by the exercise of a little caution and discretion could be easily avoided.

5th. *Particular diseases, their cause and origin.* In selecting from the large, excessive and varied character of disease brought under the care of the Health Physician, it will be but necessary to refer to but one class, as being of interest, for the vast majority are of that nature which are incidental to any and every community, and which are only aggravated by change of season and temperature.

Malarial fever, as it existed in its various forms in the year 1867, and as coming under the observation of the Health Physician.

There were treated from about the 1st of June, 1867, to the 1st of January 1868, (376) three hundred and seventy-six cases of Malarial fever; of this number the mortality was very small not exceeding from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent. Most of the cases were slight, principally of the Tertian Type, attacking whites and blacks indiscriminately, and not confined to any particular locality. Many of the cases can be referred to temporary

sojourn in the country, or proverbially known malarial districts, but the large majority originated in the District and from poison emanating from its midst. It is impossible, in a paper of the limited nature of this, to enter fully into the discussion of the various merits and arguments, pro and con of the cause of malaria, its spread and effects. Limited as we are, we can only look at facts and simply draw our deductions from them. In the months of May and June, the city was visited by, perhaps, the largest fall of rain that has occurred for many years. The streets were saturated, and outside of the main system of drainage, the rain accumulated in large quantities, and remained in particularly low places for a long time, undrained and upon the surface. Yards were filled, cellars overrun, and notwithstanding every effort to effect complete drainage of the water it remained. The hot suns of the summer soon dried the surface, while beneath it was still wet, damp and with no means or vent for the accumulated water which necessarily percolates through, to the surface; giving rise to that noxious confined effluvia which we all feel is sickening, and detrimental to health. It would, perhaps, be outside of my jurisdiction to speak of the extended influence of the over-grown and sunken lots in the Burnt District of the city, where decayed vegetation and stagnant water, added their quota to originate, propagate and increase Malarial poisoning. All of these causes must operate to produce Malaria. It has been truly said that fever lives on the banks of rivers, the borders of marshes, the edges of stagnant pools, it no less makes itself at home in the neighborhood of such pools and badly constructed drains, and takes delight in the incense of gully holes.

I am firmly convinced that it is to the operation of the causes above alluded to, that we may trace the existence of malarial fever in our midst during the past season. Other considerations may have served to influence, modify, or increase the endemic, such as the character of the habitations, customs and mode of living, of the poorer classes, exposure, &c., but as the guardians of the public health we must not lose sight of the main causes, and the remedies to prevent them. Estimating from observation of the past two years, that Malarial fever is and will be in future, one of the principal diseases which our community, especially the section of the Neck, will be liable

to, such steps should be taken as to endeavor to attain eventually complete immunity; and temporarily, partial mitigation, of the evil. Drainage, complete and thorough, based upon well known, scientific laws and knowledge of local peculiarities, the enforcement of ordinances, looking to the management of Private Hygiene, a system of complete inspections to see them executed; and above all, as it is known that fever of a periodical nature will be prevented from showing itself by its favorite haunts being covered with a good pavement, so as to separate at once and permanently from the sun and air, the bed of moist putrefied materials, which ferment and give rise to the continual evolution of noxious gasses, a system of shelling or paving the streets, should be commenced and pushed through with all diligence and dispatch, consistent with economy and prudence. But even after this, unless there be enforcement of a regular system of scouring, their surface will soon be covered with semi-fluid mud, offal and vegetable refuse, which will represent faithfully a marsh on the edge of ponds, or the contents of cess pools and gullies.

The suggestions above are offered with all due deference, as apparent and needed, after careful observation and conviction, that in a city liable (and situated as ours is) to these periodical invasions, active and energetic steps should be taken to correct the evil.

J. SOMERS BUIST, M. D.

CITY PHYSICIAN,

in Charge 4th Health District.

Annual Report of Health District No. 5.

CHARLESTON, S. C. April 20th, 1868.

GEORGE S. PELZER, M.D., *City Registrar, &c.*:

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th April, requesting a Report upon the sanitary condition of that portion of the City, over which, for the last year, I have acted as Health Officer, and for such suggestions for its improvement as I may deem fit to make.

Restricting myself as much as possible, avoiding all discussions upon sanitary principles, and assuming the correctness of those usually recognized, such as relate to Drainage, Sewerage, Water, &c., I will attempt to be as practical as possible, confining myself within the most narrow limits. I fear that the principles governing the health of cities has been very much neglected by us; not because we have been unacquainted with them, or that we have been indifferent, but simply because we occupy one of the most salubrious cities upon the American Continent, for with us but four months during the year is the climate injurious to the Caucasian. Our apparent indifference has also arisen from another cause. Our attention has been concentrated upon the eradication of our great scourge, the Yellow Fever, and in attempting the solution of problems connected with its origin and propagation, much research and expense has been incurred. Fortunately for us, the attempt at the prevention of this our terrible enemy, if not efficacious in the direction aimed at, has been at least beneficial in the removal of the causes of some other diseases. Most of the sanitary measures have thus been carried out in the lower portions of the city, at those points which observation has taught that such epidemics take their origin, whilst no action of this kind has been attempted in the upper Wards.

Time and space will not allow an analysis of the geological formation upon which the city is built, or its meteorological condition; these both bear upon its diseases. I can only speak

in a cursory manner of the surface condition of that portion over which this District extends.

District No. 5 is embraced in that portion of the city which is situated north of John street, and its continuation Chapel, west of Town Creek, a branch of Cooper river, south of the City boundary, near the junction of the Meeting street and King street roads, and east of King street; a space of about one mile and a half in length, and half a mile in width, excluding the mud flats which lie to the east. Prior to the city extending its boundary to its present limits, portions of these flats ran inwards, but as necessity required, from time to time, in detached spots, some of these low places were filled up and built upon. This continues still, as at the termination of Aiken, Judith, and America streets, and along the eastern border of the District, the filling being only sufficient to be above the tide. The material was usually rubbish and the scavenger's offal. The decomposition of such material requires several years, and must more or less effect health by the continual escape of gases. Nearly one-half of the District has been built upon; the remainder, although laid out in streets, continues to be used as farms. Its surface is composed of a stratum of yellow sandy loam, whose depth is but three or four feet; below which lies a thicker bed of fine white sand, which occasionally crops out at the surface. This bed is so saturated with water as to make it resemble quicksand, by which term it has been described. Below this again lies a dense stratum of shells, (post pleiocene,) impervious, and keeping the water of the beds above from sinking, so that the sand beds are constantly giving up, by capillary action and an evaporation, a large amount of moisture. The elevation of the surface is but by a few feet above high water. At two or three points, small sandy ridges run in a transverse direction, from east to west, the highest elevation of which does not exceed eighteen feet; about six feet would be the average height; its greater portion is but a few inches; particularly is this the case along America, Bay, Aiken, John and Judith streets. Between these extremes the surface is very irregular, few lots possessing the same height, and many of them changing from year to year, as the materials by which they had been originally filled undergo decomposition, or time and the fall of rain renders the soil more compact. These lots

require constant work, and either become bottoms, or must be filled frequently to shed the rain which falls upon them. This constant variation of surface interferes materially with the surface drainage, as that adapted for one year is not available in the next, the fall of rain being turned in one direction or another, as neighboring lots sink or are raised. Thus stagnant water collects, and health suffers. A fixed level should be authorized for the sidewalk of each street, and the surface of all lots required to be kept up to this grade, so that the water should be thrown upon the streets, to be drained from there.

The District, consisting almost of suburbs, has been very much neglected. Its drainage, the most important of all sanitary measures, is very defective. It may be said to have no subsoil drainage at all. Its surface is always damp, and the edges of the streets near the wooden curbing has almost always water lying upon it.

Within the last year much has been done in the way of surface drainage, for the removal of stagnant water; long wooden drains have been sunk through Aiken, Columbus, Hanover, John and Judith streets. No systematic level has been adopted; they seem intended but for local purposes. It is more than probable that the benefit of these drains, even as imperfect as they are, will be felt this coming summer. Above Line street, which may be taken as the dividing line between the farms and the city proper, very little even of surface drainage has been accomplished. A few ditches have been sunk along the sides of the most important roads, more for the purpose of keeping them in repair than for any other object, and a few to enable the farms to be cultivated. This deficiency is evinced by the fact that during the winter months these farms are very healthy, and are the resort of many families for health and recreation; but as soon as the hot season comes on, the most severe types of Malarial Fever attack those who are exposed upon them. The white laborer suffers each season; and the negro, whose constitution is not as susceptible to the influence of this poison, does not escape with impunity. In but one small part of the District has any attempt been made for thorough drainage. In the year 1857, the city authorities, impressed with this necessity, inaugurated a plan for drainage and sewerage; at that time some drains were sunk, and others were to be constructed

as soon as convenient ; so that ultimately the entire city was to be intersected by a network of underground canals, having streams of water running below the streets. These drains were to be kept clean by flushing. Those constructed in District No. 5 run below Meeting street, from about Columbus, southward, and from Meeting, through Spring street, westward, connecting at Meeting. At intervals they were provided with sinks or sand pits, depressions below their bottoms. Above these sinks, for the purpose of removing the materials which would collect, were manholes, communicating with the surface, and covered by large iron trap doors ; culverts near the curbing of the sidewalks give passage to the sewerage and the rain. For subsoil drainage this system has not answered as well as desired, or as it first promised. The amount of water required to be withdrawn had been under-estimated. An immense amount is retained in the bed of quicksand, extending as the bed does far into the interior of the State. The source of water by which this bed is supplied, is from the rainfall of many miles. Not being able to sink through the shell bed below, the water cannot be carried downwards, and is retained. The attempt to remove all the water from one small portion of such a receptacle must be futile, as it will again be supplied from other portions of the bed. Temporarily the drains exhausted the water from their neighborhood, as was observed in the wells, but as soon as percolation became entirely re-established it was renewed. To illustrate the immense quantity of water which is retained under the city, it is only necessary to refer to the tubel wells, which have recently been introduced in different streets ; by them it is shown, that by driving a pipe down and pumping out the sand, any amount of water could be obtained from this bed. To ensure thorough subsoil drainage, it will be necessary to dis sever the city portion of this bed from that of the country. For sewerage, these drains answer somewhat better. A defect seems to be in the sand pits ; for even should the bottoms of the drains be kept clean, all vegetable and animal offal whose specific gravity exceeds that of water, must be caught in them, there to undergo putrefaction, discharging their gases at first into the drains, and through them into the culverts at the edges of the sidewalks. Disinfectants may destroy the smell, but can only render these agents more injurious from their remaining undetected.

These sinks are more pernicious, inasmuch as they are only cleansed during the cool months; during the summer, at which time putrefaction is more active, the drains are kept closed. The large amount of sewerage removed from the manholes proves the inadequacy of the flushing to keep the drains cleansed. No cellars should be constructed, and all that have formerly been built should be filled up with fresh soil from the country. The importance of paving the streets and yards should not be overlooked. This sanitary measure has not escaped the attention of this and other cities. Its advantages have been exhibited upon the health of certain streets of London, and elsewhere. The benefit of having some material of a non-porous nature interposed between the heat of the summer sun and the moisture of the soil, in the prevention of disease, has proved very decided. Meeting is the only street in the District which has been partially paved.

The streets have been kept as well cleansed by the scavenger as it has been possible. At best this is but an imperfect means of cleanliness, especially where the refuse of yards, stables and kitchens are deposited upon the surface of a sandy street. Some portion of the offal will escape the spade of the scavenger, and other portions of the semi-fluid mass will be absorbed and incorporate itself with the soil.

The character of the water consumed by the poorer classes is a matter of grave importance to the community. If sanitary science has established any one fact, it is, that there is no agent so pernicious to health as impure water. If it is true, that those localities in which the water is impure have always suffered most severely from epidemics of zymotic disorders, particularly from Cholera, Charleston has very much to dread. The water used, both for drinking and domestic purposes, in this District, is as impure as it can be. It is derived from the numerous shallow wells sunk in the yards. The appearance of this water is clear and pelucid, but the taste, and the slightest chemical analysis, proves it to contain a large amount of foreign ingredients, both organic and inorganic. The wells do not average twelve feet in depth, frequently only four or five. Salts from the harbor pass through the loose porous soil to them. Their supply being from the surface, the rains bear along with it the washings from the yards and the fluids

which are thrown out. Yet, as bad as this is, the greater impurity is from the proximity of the privies, a few feet of soil being only interposed between these two kinds of excavations, sufficient to remove, by its filtering action, only the most noxious portions. Such wells should be filled up as soon as a good supply of water can be obtained. The Ashley, the Pee Dee, and the Santee, have each at different times been recommended for this purpose. But it should be borne in mind, that although the sources of these rivers are in high, healthy, sandy localities, yet they flow through malarial flats before reaching points at which it is desirable to tap them; these waters are all, more or less, tinged with soluble vegetable matter, and probably certain malarial poisons. Particularly is this likely to be the case, if malaria has a cryptogamic origin, as Dr. Salsbury asserts, and Dr. Hannon, Professor of Botany in Brussels, seems to confirm. These plants are readily wafted along by water, depending upon moisture for their production and support. The rainfall of the city is more than enough to supply the wants of the inhabitants, if each residence was provided with a cistern, as well as the public buildings; the very best water could be obtained at a minimum expense. Each privy sunk should be walled in, and the walls and bottoms encased with hydraulic cement, so as to prevent percolation. They should be required to be cleansed once a year, at least until a system of tubel drains could be constructed, connecting them with the harbor; night soil is remarkable for its solubility, and the presence of the water twice a day would keep them pure.

There are several burial grounds now in use in this District; interments should be stopped in them. The recent Report to the City Council upon this subject exhibits the danger of allowing them to be used. Junk shops should be banished to the city boundary; the large quantities of rags collected in them must contain the fomites of disease, and the piles of bones must be injurious. Butcher pens, candle and soap factories, and the like, should only be permitted on the outskirts, and over streams.

The dwellings of the poor, as in the suburbs of most American cities, consist mostly of wooden buildings, loosely and imperfectly built. The manner of their construction, and the want of repair in which they are kept, ensures their

ventilation. It is very rare that crowding is observed. There is a disposition to close up the chambers of the very sick among the uninformed, but there is no difficulty in persuading the friends of such persons to permit a freer supply of air to them. The occupations of the poor is generally that of out-door work, and such as not to interfere with health. The neglect of the sick among the uneducated is too glaring to be overlooked. Medical aid is frequently not requested until too late.

Some means should be employed to provide a better class of midwives, and to restrain some of the present ones from acting. Every old colored woman thinks herself sufficiently educated to act in this capacity, and physicians are called upon to relieve accidents which should never have occurred, to say nothing of the risk of infantile life, and that of the mothers which such want of knowledge entails.

It is also desirable that the office of Coroner should be filled from the medical profession. The advantages have been acknowledged where this plan has been adopted, tending to prevent crime, &c., &c.; indeed the benefits to the community are so numerous and obvious that it is not necessary to dwell upon them.

It would also benefit the health of the city if the grass, weeds, &c., which grow along our sidewalks be allowed to remain until the cold weather takes place; the practice hitherto has been to cut them up during our hottest months; and although the appearance of the streets are improved thereby, the effects of the exposure of a new surface, and the decomposition of the weeds, must be injurious. A much larger number of trees should be planted, as tending by their shade to modify the severe heat of the summer, and purify the atmosphere by the chemical change which growing vegetations produces.

The only epidemic which prevailed last year, took place during the summer and autumnal months. It was of malarious character, presenting all the varieties of this disease—two or three cases of so severe a type as to resemble yellow fever. The immediate origin of this epidemic I am at a loss to locate; whether it arose from causes within the District, or from the neighboring farms, I am unable to say. Diseases of this class have prevailed in this neighborhood every summer.

In concluding this hastily written Report, I would direct attention to the fact, an instance of which was exhibited last year in this epidemic, that the mortuary returns are no criterion of the health of a city; a period may be very unhealthy, and yet these tables present no record of the same. The number of deaths are but an index of the nature and severity of disease, and to adopt the words of Mr. Rumsey, as quoted in the *American Journal of Medical Science*, July, 1861, "a diminution in the rate of mortality will be found to co-exist generally with an augmentation of the rate of sickness." "The total sick time measures the amount of disease. Medical records display its nature and cause. The number of deaths, according to sex and age, determine its intensity." Now, as a necessary result of improvement in domestic management and medical treatment, and owing to the removal of those more virulent agents of destruction, which, by sharp and decisive strokes, prematurely sever the thread of life, its duration has been lengthened in our great cities. But, at the same time, the sickly and infirm periods of existence has been prolonged, probably, in a greater degree than even life itself. Chronic diseases, or at least functional disorders, have increased. Vital force is lowered, man's work is arrested, his duties are unperformed, his purposes fail, though he still lives. Weakly, diseased children, are now more mercifully helped, as they never were in olden time, to grow up into weakly, ailing adults, who in their turn propagate with abnormal fecundity and unsound progeny."

It is from epidemics such as that through which we have just passed that this personal diminution of vitality is engendered. Few agents so productive of impairment of constitution as that of malaria, are recognized—exhibiting its depressing influence even for years after its first effects have passed away; and no agent is so easily removed by sanitary precautions.

(Signed) J. FORD PRIOLEAU, M.D.

CITY HOSPITAL FOR REFUGEES AND SEAMEN, HAMPSTEAD, }
Charleston, January, 1868. • }

DR. GEO. S. PELZER, *Chief of Health Department :*

Sir:—In forwarding to you the annual statement of the diseases treated in this Hospital, I append a classified list of the same, including those of Seamen.* Of the last mentioned, eighty-one have been received and treated. It will be observed that there has been but one death in this number, which was from yellow fever. This case was admitted in December, and occurred in a seaman just arrived from Cuba. He survived only twenty hours after admission. The character presented by this case, the existence of black-vomit, and the autopsy, left no doubt as to the nature of the disease; and there is every reason to believe that it was the only case which occurred in Charleston during the past season.

There was an unusual prevalence of malarial diseases, many of them of severe grade. The numbers were, one hundred and eighteen cases of intermittents, twenty-four of remittent, and nine of the congestive form; total, 151. Of these there were three deaths, which were confined to the congestive cases. Two of the three survived but a few hours after entering the Hospital.

An accurate and full record, in detail, in a case book, is kept of all the cases treated in the Institution.

It will be observed that I have only reported the work performed by me since the Hospital was removed to the Tucker House in June last. The cases treated by me during the previous six months, whilst in charge of the Mazyek street Hospital, will be embraced in the report of Dr. S. Chatburn Brown, in charge of that Institution, now reserved for the reception of Freedmen.

The Hampstead Hospital is well located, in a healthy neighborhood, and the hygienic influences are highly favorable. The

* The Diseases embraced in the Tabular list referred to are included in the Health Department Report, without the Seamen's, which have not been published.

Wards appropriated, both to males and females, are airy, well ventilated, neatly kept, and afford as great a degree of comfort as could be desired.

I beg to state that my Apothecary, Dr. T. Grange Simons, who also performed the duties of House Physician, has given his earnest and zealous attention to the work entrusted to him, and has efficiently seconded me in the effort made for the relief and comfort of the inmates.

I cannot conclude my Report without also commending the assiduous and diligent manner in which my Steward, Mr. Torlay, and his assistants, have performed their various duties.

Very respectfully,

F. PEYRE PORCHER, M.D.,

Surgeon in Charge.

CITY HOSPITAL, MAZYCK STREET,)
Charleston, January 1, 1868.)

DR. GEORGE S. PELZER, *City Registrar, &c., of H. D.*

Sir:—Until last May, the City Hospital, Mazyck street, remained as at date of my last Report, January 1st, 1867—the Refugees under the care of Dr. F. Peyre Porcher, the Freedmen and Insane under my charge, in separate and distinct apartments.

A necessity having arisen for increased accommodations, from the crowded state of the Wards, and the great number of applications for Hospital relief, a suitable building was leased, and the Refugees moved, thus leaving the apartments formerly occupied by them, having first undergone extensive alterations and improvements under your immediate direction, for the Freedmen.

As will be seen by reference to the accompanying Report, there have been six hundred and eighty (680) Freedmen, and one hundred and eighty (180) Refugees admitted and treated during the past twelve (12) months, involving almost every variety of case, Medical, Surgical, and Obstetrical; the mortality among the Freedmen being one in five and two-thirds, ($5\frac{2}{3}$.) whilst among the Refugees but one in fifteen (15.) This compares favorably with that of the previous year.

It should be borne in mind that many cases reported as having died in the Hospital were in a moribund condition, when admitted; some were not even taken to the Wards. The patients usually received, are those who have been most neglected, deprived not only of food, but of shelter; and where shelter may have been afforded, it was in ill ventilated and crowded apartments.

The very large proportion and increase in the number of cases of Struma and Tubercle among the Freedmen, is a matter, I think, worthy of remark, confirmatory of the experience of Dr. McGuire, Professor of Surgery of Virginia Medical College, and Physician in charge of Freedmen's Hospital at Richmond.

Scrofulous Ulcers, Scrofulous Abscess, Tuberculosis of Joints, Tuberculous Deposits in the Lungs, or other Organs, Scrofulous swelling of the Glands, &c., are so general, that more than ninety-five hundredths (95-100) of the patients admitted to this Hospital are more or less thus affected, and every autopsy that has been performed has confirmed most strikingly this truth.

Quite a large number have been admitted to the Insane Department from time to time, being transferred to the Asylum at Columbia as the necessities of the case required. Though the stay of such cases at this Hospital is usually very short, it is greatly to be regretted that the conveniences for treatment, and the arrangements of this special apartment, are from necessity so imperfect.

The number of patients daily under my care has averaged over one hundred and thirty (130.)

It affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the prompt and faithful manner in which the officers and attendants at this Hospital have discharged their duties. To Dr. C. W. Horsey and Mr. Andrew Yates, Apothecary and House Physician, as well as Mr. Arthur Fairley, Steward, I am particularly indebted for valuable assistance, which they have at all times so cheerfully rendered.

Very respectfully,

S. CHATBURN BROWN, M.D.,

City Physician in Charge.

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